

THE  
**Nonconformist.**

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 427.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1854.

[PRICE 6d.]

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

King-street, Leicester.

**THE MISSES MIALI**, whose School has been established for upwards of Ten Years, will have **VACANCIES FOR BOARDERS**, after the Christmas Vacation. The advantages enjoyed by their Pupils are of a superior order, affording them a liberal and solid education; the strictest attention being paid to the formation of their character, and to their moral and religious training. The course of instruction pursued in this Establishment is based upon the principle of natural and careful cultivation, rather than of constrained exertion—of developing the characteristic capabilities of the children under their care, rendering their studies a pleasure rather than a task.

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References:—Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Rev. J. P. Mursell, and Rev. J. Smedmore, Leicester; Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Manchester; Mr. Sunderland, Ashton-under-Lyne; and their Brothers, Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford, Rev. G. R. Miall, Ullsthorne, and E. Miall, M.P., Editor of the *Nonconformist*, Sydenham Park.

14, KING EDWARD'S ROAD, SOUTH HACKNEY.

**THE MISSES SAUNDERS** (late of Park House, Mile-end) beg to inform their friends that their Pupils will Re-assemble on Wednesday, Jan. 18th. Prospectuses, with references of the highest respectability, may be obtained on application as above.

6, MORNINGTON-CRESCENT, REGENT'S PARK.

**THE MISSES SMITH** inform their friends that their SCHOOL for the Board and Education of a limited number of Young Ladies will RE-OPEN on Friday, January 27th, 1854.

Reference may be made to the following Ministers and Gentlemen:—Revs. J. Leitch, D.D., J. C. Harrison, Camden-town, W. S. Edwards, City-road Chapel, Alfred Hone, Castle Donington, J. Buckpit, Great Torrington, Thomas James, Yelvertoft, Northamptonshire, Edwin Harrison, M.A., Domestic Chaplain to the Duchess of St. Albans, J. G. Sligh, M.A., Salford, H. Linthwaite, M.A., West Walton, T. Ramsbotham, M.A., Old Vicarage, Wakefield; H. Smith, Esq., Gunton Park, Norwich; Vincent Smith, Esq., 5, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn; G. Lancashire, Esq., Cavendish House; and to other parents of pupils.

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**MRS. HEWETT**, widow of the late Rev. Jesse Hewett, will have THREE VACANCIES in her Select Establishment for Young Ladies, after the ensuing recess. The situation is healthy and delightful, and as far as possible, the pleasures of home are combined with the improvement sought at school.

The Pupils re-assemble January 19th, 1854.

Referees:—H. Brown, Esq., M.P., Tewkesbury; the Revs. H. Welsford and T. Wilkinson, Tewkesbury; T. F. Newman, Shortwood; J. Hyatt, Gloucester; Morton Browne, LL.D., Cheltenham; W. H. Murch, D.D., London; C. Stovel, London; W. Brock, London; J. Trestrail, Secretary Baptist Mission; J. Angus, D.D., M.R.A.S., Stepley College; W. B. Gurney, Esq., Denmark-hill; Lindsey Winterbotham, Esq., Stroud.

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In this establishment, four miles from town, instruction includes English, French, music, drawing, painting, dancing, writing, arithmetic, plain and fancy needlework; books, drawing materials, and laundress included. Food unlimited, and best quality. The premises are spacious and airy, possessing every requisite for health, comfort, and recreation. Prospectuses at Mr. BARLING'S, 17, Newington-causeway.

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Conducted by Mr. ANDREW.

Terms, Twenty-five Pounds per Annum.

Satisfactory References given and requested.

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Conducted by Mr. R. F. WEYMOUTH, M.A. (London), M.R.A.S., &c., &c.

**THE higher Mathematical Classes receive the benefit of the superintendence and lectures of the**

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The course of studies pursued is suitable, as preparatory either for a college course, or for professional or commercial life.

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Conducted by Mr. M. THOMSON.

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The term commences on Wednesday, January 18, 1854.

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EDUCATION, 25 to 30 Guineas. No Extras. Number limited. Meals with the Principal. Separate Beds. Visiting Masters. Prospectuses of Alpha, 7, New Dorset-place, Clapham-road, near London.

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Terms and References on application.

**THE MIDLAND SCHOOL, near**

Coventry, for Gentlemen, is conducted on rational and Christian principles. For a full prospectus, apply to Mr. WYLES.

**THE WEST OF ENGLAND DISSEN-**

TERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON, will Re-open, after the Christmas vacation, on Tuesday, 24th of January 1854.

President—T. THOMPSON, Esq., Poundsford Park, Taunton.

Vice-Presidents—R. Ash, Esq., W. D. WILLS, Esq., and H. O. WILLS, Esq., Bristol.

Treasurer—S. Pollard, Esq., Taunton.

Honorary Secretaries—The Rev. H. Addiscott, and the Rev. H. Quick, Taunton.

All applications for Terms, and the admission of Pupils, to be made to the Rev. J. S. Underwood, Corresponding Secretary, Taunton.

**BIRMINGHAM SCHOLASTIC INSTITUTION FOR THE SONS OF MINISTERS.**

**THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the**

Pupils was this year conducted by J. B. MELSON, Esq., M.D., &c., Trinity College, Cambridge; the Rev. CHARLES VINCE; GEORGE WALLIS, Esq., Head Master of the School of Design; and the Rev. FRANCIS WATTS, M.A., Theological Professor at Spring-hill College; a copy of whose Testimonials will be forwarded to any Person requesting it.

The object of this Society is to assist Ministers of limited income in the Education of their Sons.

The Sixth Rule provides—

"That the Parents or Friends of every Boy admitted into the School shall contribute to the funds of the Institution a minimum charge of Ten Guineas per annum, payable half-yearly in advance."

The School is founded on the most liberal basis, and it contains at the present time Pupils from seven different Denominations. The next Session will commence on January 30, 1854.

Applications for admission should be made to the Rev. T. H. Morgan, Shireland, Smethwick, Birmingham.

N.B.—A FEW VACANCIES for Private Pupils.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

LAW STUDENT DEPARTMENT.

**THE CLASSES RE-OPENED on**

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1854.

Religious Instruction—Rev. John Harris, D.D., Principal.

Classics—William Smith, Esq., LL.D.

Logic, Rhetoric, and Moral Philosophy—Rev. John H. Godwin.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—R. J. Nelson, Esq., M.A., Lecturer pro tem.

The Natural History Sciences—Edwin Lankester, Esq., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.

Hebrew and German—Rev. M. Nenner.

French—Rev. G. G. Daugars.

The courses of instruction, and the fees, are for the most part so adjusted, that a student can enter without disadvantage after the Christmas Recess. In some of the classes, especially in those of Dr. Lankester, the Lectures after Christmas are expressly adapted to the case of Students preparing for the Matriculation and B.A. Examinations respectively, in the University of London.

Further information may be obtained on application at the College, St. John's Wood.

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Commercial, Mathematical, and Classical School, which has been under his sole superintendence for 32 years, is desirous of obtaining an ASSISTANT and PARTNER, the latter position to be determined by trial and approval in the former. A pious young Man trained in the Borough-road School, or some establishment similarly conducted, would be preferred. One who would highly value a position which affords opportunities favourable for improvement in Classical and Mathematical learning, with a probability of becoming in a short time a Partner with the Principal (now 62 years of age), would find this a desirable situation. Apply, G.S., the Principal, 7, Falcon-street, Falcon-square, London.

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Freehold Farm, Upwell, in the Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, on the borders of Norfolk. To be sold by Auction by

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Afternoon, on WEDNESDAY, January 11th, 1854, at the Five Bells Inn, Upwell, about seventy-four acres of very productive Pasture and Arable Land, with a Farmhouse and Homestead, situate at Low Corner, in the Parish of Upwell, and in the occupation of Mr. Simon Main, as a yearly tenant from Michaelmas, bounded on the north by land belonging to Peter Hudleston, Esq., on the east by land belonging to Charles Hugh Wool, Esq., on the south by Pophams Eau, and on the west by lands belonging to the Feoffees of Outwell.

N.B.—The tenant will show the Farm to any person who applies to him.

Further particulars may be had of Messrs. Parker and Co., Solicitors, 17, Bedford-row, London; and of Mr. Abbott, 26, Bedford-row, and Eynesbury, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire.



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IS THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLID SILVER.

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THIS unrivalled production continues to give the same satisfaction as when first introduced by SARL and SONS, ten years ago. From its intrinsic value, and brilliant appearance, it far surpasses all other substitutes for solid silver. A new and magnificent stock has just been completed for the present season, to which public inspection is respectfully invited. It comprises SPOONS and FORKS, CORNER DISHES and COVERS, DIBB COVERS, EPERGNEs and CANDELABRA with beautiful figures and classical designs, TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES, CRUET FRAMES, CAKE BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, SALVERS, TEA TRAYS, DECANTER STANDS, LAQUEUR FRAMES, TEA URNS and KETTLES, SOUP and SAUCE TUREENS, with every article requisite for the Dinner, Tea, or Breakfast Service. Pamphlets, containing drawings and prices of all the articles, gratis, and sent postage free to all parts of the kingdom. Any article may be had separately as a sample.

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	Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, main-taining power, 1st size.....	£ 10 0	£ 3 10 0
Do, 2nd size.....	7 10 0	3 3 0
Do, 3rd size.....	6 10 0	3 10 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapements, jewelled in four or six holes, 2nd size.....	9 9 0	3 18 0
Do, with the flat, fashionable style, with the most highly-finished movements, jewelled in ten extra holes, 3rd size.....	14 14 0	5 18 0

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.  
A pamphlet containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—Address,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,  
(Near the MANSION HOUSE) LONDON.NEW ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN,  
STAMFORD-HILL.UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.  
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Designed to Receive and Educate the Orphan through the whole period of Infancy and Childhood, without distinction of Age, Sex, Place, or Religious Connexion.

THE CHRISTMAS ELECTION of this Charity will be held on the MONDAY, January 16, 1854, at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, when TWELVE CHILDREN will be ELECTED.

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR will take the Chair at Twelve o'clock precisely, and the Poll will close at Three.

Every information may be obtained at the Office on any day from Ten till Four. Subscriptions most thankfully received.

DAVID W. WIRE, Hon.  
THOMAS W. AVELING, Secs.

N.B. All communications, subscriptions, and Post-office Orders to be addressed to Mr. JOHN CUZNER, Sub-secretary, at the Office, 32, Poultry.

## VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

THE distinctive features of this Association are—That all Education should be religious, but, at the same time, so free from Sectarian influence as to secure the sympathy and co-operation of all denominations of Evangelical Christians; and that the State, being incompetent to give such an Education to the people, should not interfere in the matter, but leave it entirely to Voluntary effort.

THE COMMITTEE having obtained ELIGIBLE APPOINTMENTS for those Pupils who have recently completed their course of study, have now a few VACANCIES in their Normal School for YOUNG MEN desirous of qualifying themselves for SCHOOL-MASTERS.

The term of instruction is Twelve months; and the Course comprises, in addition to the usual routine of a sound English Education, Latin, Natural Philosophy, Biblical Studies, Singing, Drawing, and School Practice.

DOUGLAS ALLPORT, Secretary.

7, Walworth-place, Walworth.

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The Watches are extra jewelled, and warranted for one or three years, according to their value.

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Office, Shop, and Hall, EIGHT DAY DIALS, THREE GUINEAS.

Do, to strike, Half a Guinea extra. Only best work.  
Goods sent into the country, and all orders delivered free.

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IN strict conformity with the REDUCTION of the TEA DUTY, A. HIND has constructed his Scale of Prices, and invites public attention to the following quotation:—

Rich PEKOE LAPSANG SOUCHONG, such as E. I. Company used to bring over, 8s. 6d. per lb.

High-scented and Rich-flavoured Flowery ASSAM, reduced from 4s. 4d. to 4s. per lb.

Our CHOICE MIXTURE of the Best Black and Green Teas, comprising all the excellences of the richest and rarest productions of China and Assam, judiciously blended, 4s. per lb.

OUCHAIN YOUNG HYSON, HYSON, and PEARL GUNPOWDER, 5s. 8d., 5s., 4s. 4d., 4s., 3s. 8d., and 3s. 4d. per lb.

All these are of the prime quality, and most delicious flavour. Lower qualities at proportionally reduced prices.

Choice MOCHA COFFEE, rich and mellow, of great strength 1s. 4d. per lb.

Very excellent PLANTATION CEYLON, packed in Tin Cans, fresh and warm from the Mill, 1s. per lb.

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WANTED, in the Country, a pious Young Woman, as Nursemaid.—Apply, stating age, qualifications, and wages required, to X. D., at Mrs. Dean's, Foreleaze-lane, Maidenhead, Berks.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY, in a General and Furnishing Ironmonger's Business, an active Young Man, as Junior Assistant. He must write a good hand.—Apply, by letter or personally, to G. C. LEWIS, Ironmonger, Knightsbridge, London.

WHOLESALE TEA TRADE.—CLERK WANTED, competent to keep the books and take the management of a Counting-house in the City. A young man who has some experience in the trade indispensable.—Particulars as to department hitherto employed in, age, and salary required, to be addressed to R. J. D., 17, Tyndall-place, Islington.

TO BRITISH SCHOOL COMMITTEES. WANTED, by a Young Man, of 28 years of age, who has just completed his term at the Borough-road, to take charge of a School immediately. First-rate testimonials can be given.—Apply, stating amount of salary, to G. WEBB, British School, Eynsford, Kent.

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CURE OF SEVEN YEARS' COUGH.

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"I think it would be a great blessing to the afflicted in our island were they advertised here, as they appear not to be known. You are at liberty to make what use you think proper of my testimony.

I am, yours, &amp;c.,

GEORGE DAWSON,

Primitive Methodist Minister."

SURPRISING CURE OF ASTHMA OF TEN YEARS' STANDING.

"Sir,—I have for the last ten years been afflicted with an asthma, during which time I have tried every known remedy, and have had the best medical advice possible for me to get. In fact, I have spent from £40 to £50 on medical advice alone, and all to no avail; and I gave up all hopes of ever having the disease removed, until I was recommended to try Dr. Locock's Wafers. I purchased two small boxes and one large one, three months since, by which I am now perfectly cured, and beg to return many thanks, &c.

(Signed) HENRY BISHTON.

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The particulars of hundreds of cures may be had from every Agent throughout the kingdom. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable, as, in a few hours, they remove all hoarseness, and wonderfully increase the power and flexibility of the voice. THEY HAVE A PLEASANT TASTE. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

Also may be had,

DR. LOCOCK'S ANTIBILIOUS WAFERS, A mild and gentle Aperient Medicine, having a most agreeable taste, and of great efficacy for regulating the secretions, and correcting the action of the Stomach and Liver.

Also, DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS, The best medicine for Females. They have a pleasant taste. Full directions for use with every Box.

Sold at the WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 26, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, and by all respectable Chemists.

COALS, 42s. Best.—R. S. DIXON and SON having Colliers which deliver alongside their Wharf, they SUPPLY the BEST COALS direct from the Ship.—Providence Wharf, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.

ISLINGTON.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, consisting of a good Bedroom and Drawing-room on the First Floor, where there are no other lodgers, in an eligible situation near Canonbury, suitable for one or two Single Gentlemen, who may be boarded if needed. Apply for address to Mr. HARDING, Cheesemonger, 132, Upper-street, Islington.

TO GENTLEMEN engaged in the City, seeking retired and comfortable Apartments, with Partial Board if required, may obtain the same at a moderate charge, by applying to W. C., No. 8, Princes-road, Bermondsey.

TO GENTLEMEN ENGAGED DURING THE DAY.

A RESPECTABLE Dissenting Family, residing in a healthy part of London, will be happy to Accommodate a Gentleman with a Comfortable SLEEPING APARTMENT, either with or without partial Board. References given and required.—Address, G. F., 52, Stanhope-street, Hampstead-road.

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DEAFNESS.—NEW DISCOVERY.—THE ORGANIC VIBRATOR, an extraordinary, powerful, small, newly-invented instrument, for deafness, entirely different from all others, to surpass anything of the kind that has been, or probably ever can be produced. Being of the same colour as the skin, is not perceptible; it enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies; the unpleasant sensation of ringing noises in the ears are entirely removed; and it affords all the assistance that possibly could be desired.

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## SIR WILLIAM BURNETT'S PATENTS.

IN the year 1838 Patents were granted to Sir William Burnett, M.D., F.R.S., Director-General of the Medical Department of the Royal Navy, for the use of Chloride of Zinc, as applied to the preservation of Timber, Canvas, Cordage, Cotton, Woollen, and other articles, from Rot, Mildew, Moth, &c.; and in 1852, her Majesty was pleased to grant an extension for seven years. Parties using Chloride of Zinc for any such purposes must purchase the same from the Proprietors of the Patents, at their Office, No. 18, Cannon-street, London-bridge; and any person using it without license will be proceeded against for infringement of their Patents.

N.B.—The Prize Medal of 1851 was awarded by the Royal Commissioners for Sir William Burnett's Patent.

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THE great and invariable success of Sir William Burnett's Patent Solution, in Preserving Timber, &c., from Rot, and in arresting the Decomposition of Animal and Vegetable Matters, soon led to its general application as an Antiseptic or Disinfecting Agent; and, for the last eight years, it has been in general use, with a success and public benefit truly marvellous, for the Disinfection of Sick Rooms, Clothing, Linen, &c.; the Prevention of Contagion; the Purification of Bilge-water and Ships' Holds, Cesspools, Drains, Water-closets, Stables, Dog-kennels, &c.

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N.B. R. HOVENDEN is the sole Wholesale Agent for Bachelor's Columbian Hair-dye.



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 427.

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## ADDRESS TO OUR READERS.

SWIFTLY, more swiftly than ever, as it seems to us, the years roll round. Since last we stood before our readers, and made them our annual obsequies, it appears to us as if the weeks which have flown past are few; and yet we have completed another year, and closed another volume of the *Nonconformist*. For the fourteenth time, kind friends, we step before the curtain, to thank you for past support, to solicit renewed confidence, and to wish you all "a happy New-Year."

Thanks! Our heart runs over with them, and yet when we look around for appropriate language in which to present them, we find ourselves at a loss. Look not to the uncouth and broken pitcher, but to its contents. They are pure, fresh, and sparkling, welling up spontaneously from the depths of our nature, however common may be the vessel in which we proffer them. Accept, then, our gratitude, rather as you can imagine we feel it, than as you see we express it. We are not naturally demonstrative—but if ever journalist felt bound to his readers by enduring ties, we do, and we have reason to do.

In good sooth, you, gentle readers, are our pride, our boast. You faithfully flash back upon us our own views, feelings, and principles. We regard you as the better part of our being, and we live a larger life in you than in ourselves. We should be dumb could we not hear the echo of our words in your bosoms. We should write but mechanically, and without pleasure, could we not see the magnified image of our thoughts in your souls. Your attention gives us inspiration. Your love of truth emboldens our fidelity. And to have the opportunity of addressing week by week such a circle of readers, or rather, a circle of such readers, we feel to be one of the highest privileges to which we aspire.

We begin a new volume of this journal under the old familiar name. You would have it so, and we have not been loth to submit. But whilst your feelings have been consulted and respected, and our own have been gratified, we venture to remind you that a probability of increased usefulness was the only motive for any proposed change, and that what we have foregone in this respect, may be partly made up to us by your activity and zeal. The *Nonconformist* henceforth is more your paper than our's. You bade it continue to

be as it was, and with you, therefore, rests the measure of its influence. The editor's responsibility has thus become intertwined with the responsibility of his readers, and they and he will, no doubt, be equally careful to promote its success.

The present aspect of public affairs renders still more imperative our mutual obligations. Amid the din of conflicting nations, when passion is rampant, and the temper of the people is chafed, it becomes more than ever necessary to abide by first principles, to enunciate them with calmness, and by the sober utterance of truth to sooth the irritability which it is impossible wholly to prevent. If the year 1854 should see Europe involved in war—which God in His mercy avert!—it will be our duty, as it will be made our constant effort, to cherish pacific sentiments, and to quench as far as possible the kindlings of a malignant temper. The habit of consulting the "still small voice of conscience" will not be broken off because the country resounds with the shouts of warfare, and the clang of arms, nor shall we forget what is due to humanity, whatever may be the claims addressed to our patriotism.

The contemplated measure of Parliamentary Reform will also require from us courage in the re-assertion of oft-repeated doctrines, combined with that sobriety which is ready to avail itself of whatever good may be found to be practicable. We shall steadfastly hold by our old standard in this matter, but we will not refuse any concessions which patience and perseverance may hereafter turn to account for wider triumphs.

In all other respects the *Nonconformist* will continue to pursue the course in which it has found so many, and such valued friends. Whatever can be done to add interest and worth to the paper, we shall be eager to do, within the compass of our means. Our "Weekly Parliamentary Notes" will be resumed with the session, and further to increase the value of our journal, we propose throughout the current year, to give to our readers, about twice a quarter, a Supplement of eight pages, containing literary reviews of first-class books.

Friends—for friends we esteem our readers—we enter upon another year together—may Divine wisdom guide us, Divine power uphold us, and Divine goodness bless us, till its close! Adieu!

## ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### THE CENSUS OF 1851 ON RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

WE have the gratification, this day, of giving to our readers, a supplement of eight pages, containing an abstract of the Census Report, presented to both Houses of Parliament, on the subject of religious worship in England and Wales. This most important State document was drawn up under the authority of the Registrar-General, by Horace Mann, Esq., from the returns furnished at the taking of the census for 1851. It happens, we believe, that the *Nonconformist* is the first journal in this country to give an account of this publication, not yet issued

to the general public. We have spared no effort to put our friends into possession of the main facts thus brought to light, and we need hardly add that we are even more proud of the authentic and overwhelming evidence which it enables us to array in support of the voluntary principle, than of our priority in communicating it to our subscribers. Mr. Horace Mann has discharged his laborious and delicate task with commanding ability, and, what is even more laudable, with rigid impartiality. His historical *prolegomena* evince great research, and are written in a tone of calm dignity which cannot fail of commending his notices of the several denominations to the approval and gratitude of every one of them. His statistical ingenuity, moreover, has furnished the world with a luminous answer to almost every inquiry which the Census Returns might suggest to thoughtful minds—and hence, to all persons capable of feeling an adequate interest in the state of religious worship in this country, the volume will be an inestimable boon.

The first thought which occurred to us as we eagerly glanced over the pages of this report, was the tardy but full justice which it does to those religious bodies outside the pale of the Establishment. For the first time, perhaps, in the annals of this country, Dissenters are dealt with in a State paper in accordance with their actual professions and deeds. They are not passed by in silence. They are not subjected to official sneers. Their views are not misrepresented. They are not degraded into an inferior caste. They are not introduced to the notice of the public as co-workers with the National Church in supplying spiritual provision to the public; and the respective tenets of each denomination, doctrinal and ecclesiastical, are given, as nearly as possible, in their own phraseology. They are made to stand side by side with the Church of England in their own garb, and not a whisper is breathed which might infuse a suspicion that the religion they do so much to maintain and extend, is a whit less beneficial because devoid of the *imprimatur* of the civil magistrate. The effect of all this is rather curious. We seem to be raised to as high a level as our real standing in religious matters would warrant us to expect. It is as if the son of a peer, treated from birth as a menial by his own relatives, on account of some sinister rumour, should find himself all at once in the saloon of his ancestral residence, occupying the position, and receiving the attention, due to his birth. The reproach of Dissent has been rolled away by the strong facts set forth in this report; and, if we may so say, these Census Returns, as arranged and illustrated by Mr. Horace Mann, constitute our title-deeds to the highest respect which religious profession can claim or religious effort win.

Our next thought took somewhat this shape: Religious society in this country is divided into two moieties, as nearly as possible equal to each other. Both inculcate the same fundamental verities—both enforce the same precepts—and both professedly aim at the same spiritual result. Yet to one of these bodies (if anything the smaller of the two and certainly the less active) is given national property to the amount of from seven to ten millions a year, political precedence, powers of taxation, parliamentary honours, and immense *prestige*; whilst the other moiety, inferior in no respect but privileges, is pretty uniformly treated with discouragement, if not disdain. The Church of England, which, it now appears, supplies less



than half of the available accommodation for Divine worship in this kingdom, besides enjoying public funds to an untold extent, taxes the other religious bodies for the expense of its worship, while they, without these endowments and without this power, vexed, too, by an unjust and odious impost, do more by their own spontaneous efforts for Christianising the people, than the favoured Church which first depreciates and then oppresses them. Now, why should this continue to be? If the supply of religious instruction to the people be a matter of interest to the State, how happens it that they who, at their own proper cost, do more to furnish this instruction than they who receive the bulk of their revenues from public sources—how happens it, we repeat, that Dissenters should be over-riden by Churchmen, and that the power of law is given to the less useful body to coerce them that are more so? A religious Establishment co-extensive with a people we can well understand—but a religious Establishment which does but half the spiritual work of the nation, and that the lesser half, is an anomaly which no sophistry can defend when once the facts of the case are thoroughly known.

We gather from these returns other instructive facts, condemnatory of the State Church system. At the period of the Reformation, the Church of England entered upon a vast inheritance of religious edifices, the greater part of which have been kept up ever since by public taxation. Since that period she has dipped her hand pretty deep into the nation's purse, to aid her in church building. Her members are the wealthiest of the land—and whenever she has chosen to put forth her energies in the way of voluntary contribution, she has had it in her power to eclipse all other denominations. Nevertheless, at this moment, with all these advantages in her favour, the non-endowed sects have outstripped her in the extent of accommodation they have provided, and furnish every Sunday more available sittings for worshippers, and make more use of them, than she can do. Of money, materials, social influence, legal status, educational opportunities, and traditional respect, she has made so poor a use during the last three hundred years, that far as she was ahead of the denominations, she is now surpassed by them—and they who took the work in hand when she was already strong and amply endowed, have not only done relatively more than she, but have positively overtopped all her inherited and accumulated advantages. And what they have, the fruit of their own zeal and self-sacrifice, they turn to better account. The church-room they have provided, they use more frequently. They have less capital, so to speak, but they turn it over oftener. This is the old story. Would you make any moral agency twice as costly as need be, and render it negligent and inefficient, load it with State bounty—curse it with Protection—wither it by laying exclusive privileges at its feet. In other words, destroy men's strongest motives to exertion, and you may surely count upon a perfunctory performance of duty. Whilst you seem thereby to give men independence, it is only independence of salutary moral impulses, and of beneficial moral restraints.

The religious condition of the people of England, according to the returns before us, is not flattering. Indeed, this is the most mournful feature of the report, although not without its alleviations. It would seem that while accommodation is needed for about fifty-eight per cent. of the population, available provision is made for forty-six per cent. only—so that if all who can attend Divine worship were disposed to attend at one time, 1,644,784 would be shut out for want of sittings. Unhappily, no such spirit for church or chapel going is prevalent. Less than one half of the sittings provided are customarily occupied—and on the Census Sunday, 5,238,294 persons who were able to attend religious worship, once at least, altogether neglected to do so. This is a lamentable fact—proving that something more is required to win the sympathies of the people for Christianity than ample church room. We have not space to enter upon the wide field of inquiry and speculation which this state of affairs opens up to us. We must content ourselves just now with quoting the apt and eloquent words

of the report—"That neglect like this, in spite of opportunities for worship, indicates the insufficiency of any mere addition to the number of religious buildings; that the greatest difficulty is to fill the churches when provided; and that this can only be accomplished by a great addition to the number of efficient, earnest, religious teachers, clerical and lay, by whose persuasions the reluctant populations might be won."

We now dismiss our readers to the abstract contained in our Supplement, and to the Summary of the more important results appended to it. We have not introduced statistics into this article, deeming it superfluous. Although not subject to the restraints of Mr. H. Mann, we have endeavoured, in our abridgment, to preserve his impartiality. We trust our readers will require no stimulant to study these returns. They have come to hand too recently to allow of our commenting upon them as their importance and variety of bearings deserve. But we shall probably come back to them again and again. They constitute a complete quarry of facts, which have only to be hewn into shape to become unanswerable arguments. Meanwhile, we rejoice in the assurance that within a fortnight some of the most sagacious minds in the kingdom will be at work upon them.

#### THE MILTON HALL AND CLUB.

We are glad to learn that the committee of this important institution have now nearly obtained the sum (30,000*l.*) required to commence operations. This is mainly in consequence of deputations having visited several of the principal towns in the kingdom, and, by personal appeals, at social meetings, accomplished that which circulars had failed to effect. In Scotland especially, the promoters of the Club has been unexpectedly successful. Some influential members of the Presbyterian persuasion have given it a hearty support, which it is hoped will lead to the adhesion of a large portion of that body. In order that the Dissenters in London may have a similar opportunity of becoming acquainted with the present position of the project and interesting themselves more actively in this timely effort to concentrate the strength of Nonconformity it is intended to hold a *soirée* on the evening of Wednesday, the 11th inst., when a large attendance may be expected.

As our readers are aware, the committee have purchased some eligible and extensive premises in Ludgate-hill. Some delay must necessarily occur in preparing the requisite plans for the new institution, and in negotiations respecting some adjoining property. We are glad, however, to learn that during that interval the premises are not likely to remain useless. In consequence of a very advantageous offer, the committee have, we believe, consented to their temporary occupation by Messrs. Nicholson, the furriers, while their own establishment in St. Paul's-churchyard is being refitted.

#### UNIVERSITY REFORM.

The text of Lord Palmerston's letter to Prince Albert, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, is published. After narrating the steps already taken, Lord Palmerston directs the attention of the University, by its Chancellor, to five points with respect to which Government conceive that Parliament would desire to see plans of improvement entertained. Briefly stated, these points are, an alteration of the constitution of the Universities, with a view to the more general and effective representation of the main elements of which they consist; extension of the benefits of training, whether in connexion or not with colleges and Halls; the abolition or modification of restrictions attaching to fellowships; regulations to prevent open fellowships from degenerating into sinecures, and to provide for their relinquishment at a given time; and the establishment of provisions by which colleges with ample means might render some portion of their property available for the general purposes of the University, beyond as well as within the college-walls. Lord Palmerston states the reasons for delay hitherto, but adds, that Her Majesty's Government feel that the time has now arrived when these questions should be decided; and he requests the Chancellor to inform him what measures of improvement the University of Cambridge may be about to take. Believing that repeated and minute interference by Parliament in the affairs of the Universities is an evil, Her Majesty's Government earnestly hope "to find, on the part of these bodies, such mature views and enlarged designs of improvement as may satisfy the reasonable desires of the country," and may obviate the occasion for further interference.

**TITHES CONTEST IN WHITECHAPEL.**—A struggle on the subject of tithes is now going on in the parish of Whitechapel. In April last, a bill was filed in Chancery by the Rev. W. W. Champneys against Buchan and others, and is expected soon to be set down for trial. From a circular issued by the defendants it appears that although the rector's name appears as plaintiff, the College of Brasenose, the patron, is

the real litigant, as the rector has pledged his word to the vestry that he will rather resign his living than plunge the parish into litigation. The parishioners resisting the tithing are fortified by the opinion of counsel, and are raising funds to carry on the contest.

**PUREYISM.**—A writer in the *Daily News* states that he visited the church of St. Barnabas the other day, and found the service carried on in the same way as when Mr. Bennett "performed" there. He was dismayed at the Romish and pompous ceremonial. On the altar, which was gorgeously decorated, between two burning candles, stands a thing which seems at a distance to be a crucifix; but, be it what it may, the train of priests and choristers, clothed in white surplices, made, on entering the inclosed place, a most idolatrous obeisance to the thing or things that were there—mere gilded gewgaws. Above the screen is a large cross some four feet high, and beside the doorways are crosses, with not holy water cups, but boxes of offerings. Mr. Bennett is carrying on high game at Frome. He has a party of five or six curates, who prow about the town in the garb of Romish priests, whiskers shaved off, collar turned down, straight-cut coats with wide skirts, and, of course, with sticks. The Rev. Rodwell Roper, of St. Olave's, hath a curate—one Reverend Boufflower—who figures in the same Popish costume.—*Exeter Times*.

**PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO THE REV. F. D. MAURICE.**—On Tuesday evening, a festival was held at the hall of the Working Men's Association, for the purpose of affording the working-classes an opportunity of presenting an address to the Rev. F. D. Maurice, expressive of their regard and admiration of his general conduct. The room was exceedingly crowded; amongst the company were several ladies, and a number of the personal friends of the reverend ex-professor. Mr. Joseph Corfield took the chair, and in a brief speech explained the object of the meeting. An address, which bore the signatures of 960 persons, was presented to the reverend gentleman by a deputation of the committee: "As working men, living among working men, knowing their views and feelings, they assert with confidence that the affectionate regard for you which they have attempted to express may be accepted as a faithful reflex of the feelings entertained by many thousands of their fellows, and they believe that if anything tends to bring the many into real communion with the Church, it is that it numbers among its members men like yourself.—The Rev. F. D. Maurice, in returning thanks, said, what he had done was merely in the performance of his duty as an English clergyman in carrying forward the business of the Church, for which he believed it had been sent into the world—that business being to testify to the world, and bear witness of the love of God for man in the great work that had been accomplished for his salvation, and to prove thereby that men of all classes and all stations were bound to unite and go forth as the helpers, the instructors, and the deliverers of their brethren. (Hear, hear.) This was the business and the duty of a Christian Church, and this was the business and the duty for which the Church of England existed. (Hear, hear.) This was the testimony which the clergy had to bear; and if they did not feel they had a right to bear it, they had better give up their profession altogether and say, "Our mission is nothing; our position is a lie." (Hear, hear.) The present meeting was a proof that there was a power in the land which, if exercised, could not but operate for good—the power of the Church in uniting all classes together, and claiming the working-men as sharers in the great work of conferring the highest blessing the world could possess. (Hear, hear.) The remainder of the evening was occupied in the delivery of addresses by friends of Mr. Maurice, and the performance of a variety of musical pieces.

#### Religious and Educational Intelligence.

**CONGREGATIONAL LECTURE.**—The Reverend Dr. Allott is expected to deliver a course of lectures at the Congregational Library, in April next, on "The Relation of Psychology to Religion, National Theology, and Revelation."—*Congregational Year Book*.

**RAGGED SCHOOL AT BOLTON.**—At a meeting held at Bolton, on Wednesday evening, measures were adopted for the establishment of a ragged school in that borough. Subscriptions were announced to the amount of 1,100*l.*, in addition to a legacy of 300*l.* bequeathed by the late Mr. George Barnes, of Birkenhead.

**LANCASTER.**—The pastorate of the Independent Church meeting in High-street Chapel, Lancaster, being vacant by the removal of Mr. Fleming to Kentish-town, London, has been unanimously offered to the Rev. John Sugden, B.A. Mr. Sugden has lately returned from the East Indies, where for seven years he has laboured in connexion with the London Missionary Society at Bangalore. Mr. Sugden has accepted the invitation, and will commence his stated duties on the second Sabbath in February.

**ATHEISM AND THE WORKING CLASSES.**—BAMFORD, OXON.—The Rev. Joseph Parker, Independent minister of this town, has just delivered a course of lectures in Church-lane Chapel, on Atheism. The series comprised—the Philosophy, the Logic, and the Ethics of the doctrine. The audiences increased each evening, owing, doubtless, to provision which had been made to the effect, that at the conclusion of each lecture questions might be asked bearing strictly on the subject under discussion. Several individuals representing Atheistic principles availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, and, judging by the manifestation of feeling during the proceedings, and by numerous expressions of opinion subsequently, the hope is cherished that lasting benefit has resulted from the delivery of the lectures. Experience has abundantly



proved that when the doctrines of Christianity have been honourably canvassed, and objections legitimately encountered, the tendency has been to enlighten the popular mind, confirm the wavering, and sometimes to silence or convince the gainsayer.—*From a Correspondent.*

**PENKRAF, WESTSURY, WILTS.**—On Thursday and Friday, Dec. 15th and 16th, interesting services were held at Providence Chapel, on the occasion of re-opening the place of worship and schoolroom, after considerable improvement and enlargement. The interest was greatly increased by the fact that the pastor of the Church, the Rev. Shem Evans, completed the twentieth year of his pastorate during that week. The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel preached on Thursday evening, and on Friday morning; and the Rev. Thomas Winter, of Bristol, on Friday evening. On Friday afternoon, a public meeting was held, under the presidency of Robert Leonard, Esq., of Bristol. Several neighbouring brethren offered prayer and delivered addresses. On Sunday, the 18th, the services were continued. Sermons were preached by the Rev. C. J. Middleditch, of Frome, and the Rev. W. Barnes, of Trowbridge. Upwards of 300 were collected in aid of the expenses. The services throughout were deemed to be greatly appreciated. The pastors and members of many neighbouring Churches were present.

**CONSECRATION OF AN IRVINGITE CHURCH.**—On Sunday morning the magnificent Gothic church, which has been for some time past in course of erection in Gordon-square, in close proximity to University College, and which is intended to be the cathedral of the body of religionists of whom the late Rev. Edward Irving was the founder, was solemnly opened, although the congregation hitherto assembling in Newman-street, formally took possession of it a week previously. To the opinions of this sect, which assumes the title "The Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church" [whose peculiar tenets are described in our Supplement of to day], many distinguished converts have been made, and among the office-bearers of the church in London may be mentioned Admiral Gambier, Mr. H. Drummond, M.P., the Hon. Henry Parnell, Mr. J. P. Knight, R.A., Mr. Cooke, the barrister, Major Macdonald, &c., while Lady Dawson, Lady Bateman, Lady Anderson, and other ladies of distinction, are among its members. Those who join this Church offer a tenth of their annual income towards its support and extension, and this promise it is believed is, year after year, rigidly and faithfully kept. The service commenced at ten o'clock, precisely at which hour the chief officer of the church—"The Angel," as he is termed—entered, magnificently clad, wearing a purple cape, the colour denoting authority. Then followed the next order of the ministry, designated "prophets," with blue stoles, typical of the skies whence they draw their inspiration. Following these were "evangelists," habited in red, the colour denoting the blood which flowed from the cross. Then came pastors, elders, and other officers. A Liturgy was used very similar to that of the Church of England, from which there appears to be very little doctrinal deviation. A sermon was preached by one of the elders, who inculcated various moral duties, but did not seem to venture upon any broad or direct dogmatic teaching. The "Gloria in Excelsis," composed by Miss Mills, was given with great power on a very splendid organ which has been erected in the south aisle. Attached to the church is a small but very elegant chapel, which is to be used on rare occasions, and which, we are informed by a tablet placed therein, was raised by the piety of two ladies, who contributed the munificent sum of 4,000*l.* in aid of the work. The chief beauty of the church, however, is the altar, which is carved out of all sorts of coloured marble, and is superbly decorated.—*Morning Chronicle.*

### Correspondence.

#### FIELD FOR ENGLISH CAPITAL IN IRELAND.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Dear Sir,—Having read in a recent number of your journal an article headed, "How to Prevent the Strikes," in which you recommended a change in the law of partnership, &c., it occurred to me at the time, that admirable as is the plan there submitted, that there is another, and, perhaps, for the time being, as effectual a way of accomplishing this end. Now, as an Irishman, at the risk of being thought presumptuous, and not quite disinterested, I proceed to suggest the following:—

It appears to me that the cause of these strikes is the deficiency of hands for the work to be done. The working population is not increasing in the same ratio, as is the trade of the country. This being so, there can be no competition in the labour market; and the operatives naturally think they have a right to make their own terms with the employers. Although the result at present is to be deprecated, not merely as affecting the employers and the employed, but as extending to the whole community, yet I conceive it proceeds from a healthy state of things, and will soon rectify itself. That the land is too strait for you I conceive is evident; and that the evil mainly results from this, I think may be taken for granted. It occurs to me, therefore, that the most effectual remedy for your manufacturers is, to shift their position, and transfer, to some extent, their machinery and capital to where labour will be obtained both abundant and cheap. I am sure I shall be anticipated ere I say that both can be obtained in Ireland. Here they could settle to advantage, especially in the South. I need not tell Englishmen of our unrivalled scenery, nor of the fruitfulness of our soil. But, I may say, here are all the natural appliances they want: a vast amount of water power; a large number of the population of the young and healthy, in the workhouses, waiting for employment, whilst materials for building operations are at hand, and can be obtained almost for the cost of taking them away. These observations will apply especially to the county of Cork, and in particular to this town and neighbourhood.

Youghal, a town famous as the residence of Sir Walter

Raleigh, and yet more interesting as having afforded an asylum to the persecuted Puritans who took up their abode here during the early part of the reign of James I. (in their chapel I have the honour of preaching)—I say, this town can offer many advantages to men of capital. It contains eleven or twelve thousand inhabitants; has a fine harbour, into which the Blackwater falls; a river navigable for about thirty miles through the centre of as fine a country as can easily be imagined. Ere long, it will have the additional advantage of a railway, whilst the electric telegraph is ten miles nearer than is the city of Cork. I may mention also that stores are lying idle since the depression of '43, that could be obtained for a mere nominal rent. Those wishing to build would have the advantage of a brick manufactory, and an inexhaustible stone-quarry, at prices incredibly low. For manufacturers, or for merchants in the corn and provision trade, no better locality, I believe, can be pointed out; no place where the apparatus for operations will be obtained on more reasonable terms—or where their capital may be more remunerative!

Further, as many of your manufacturers and merchants are Nonconformists, and, above all, Christians zealous for the extension of their principles, waving other considerations, would they not, by taking such a step as I suggest, be acting the part of benefactors to their own as well as to this country? They would save you from much of the annoyance that our people inflict on your country from year to year. By employing the people, their mental and moral powers would soon struggle into life, and would ere long throw off the yoke of Popery; for, seeing Protestantism unencumbered by secular abuses, they would no doubt, not only admire, but embrace pure principles! I, therefore, respectfully submit, that self-interest, patriotism, and Christianity afford arguments in favour of some of your wealthy men of business adopting Ireland as their home.

One word more, on a question of grave importance to all Englishmen, viz., "Would life and property be safe?" Unless this can be answered in the affirmative, it is useless to talk of commercial advantages! Well, I hesitate not to reply that both will be as much so as they are in Lancashire, or any other shire in England. This, I say, after living four years in the county of Cork, during which time I have not heard of a single assassination; and I believe my native province (Protestant Ulster) does not afford greater safety for Her Majesty's subjects, than is experienced throughout this very extensive county. So thoroughly is this felt, that the magistrates have united in an urgent request to the Lord-Lieutenant, to have a large number of the constabulary removed, as they are not required.

Hoping that some of your readers may regard the above as not unworthy of their consideration, I remain, dear Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
Youghal, Dec. 20. ROBERT SEWELL.

#### THE NEW REFORM BILL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MY DEAR SIR,—It is presumed that a new Reform Bill will be presented by the Cabinet at the approaching session of Parliament. Extension of the suffrage, and the protection of the voter from intimidation, as well as from bribery, are the *sine qua non* characteristics of a bill, if intended to secure the confidence of the country. For the one, can any man suggest any other mode than that of the ballot?—Not until universal suffrage is recognised and secured by act of Parliament.

Would not the following plan secure the country against bribery at elections? And is there an *honest* man in the House of Commons that would oppose its adoption?

Let it become law, by an act of Parliament, that no man giving, or causing to be given, and that no man taking, or causing to be taken, a bribe at an election, shall be eligible for any public office whatever, whether in a borough or in a county; or to have a vote at an election, or to be a candidate for a seat in Parliament for a period of fourteen years. Those who bribe are the game that must be seized first, as well as the not more despicable receivers of the bribe. Both must be taught a lesson. Let every candidate for a seat in St. Stephen's know, that if he or his agents for him, offer a bribe, that he is for fourteen years rendered incapable of any office, from that of a petty constable to that of mayor of a borough or county magistrate; and let him feel that though he is not transported as felons not more criminal have been from the country for that term of years, that he is, and most deservedly, transported for that period from political assistance and citizen manhood.

If members of the House of Commons, and if Ministers of State, are sincere in their professed abhorrence of the disgraceful disclosures of the election committees of the last session, who of them with a spark of honesty would oppose such a proposal, unless provided with one more effectual against the villainy of bribery?

Yours sincerely,

Derby.

W. GRIFFITH, jun.

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(From a Correspondent.)

South Australia, August 5, 1853.

You are aware that England recently sent to the Australian colonies the draft of a new Constitution, whose chief features are an upper and lower house, the first, to be nominated for life by the Crown, and the other, by the suffrages of the people. In justice, be it remembered, this "boon (?) " was not sent before colonial mendicancy applied for it. The fetter was solicited before the smith conceived the idea of sending it from his forge. The Sydney Legislature sought a larger infusion into their Government, of the nominee principle, and our enlightened and loyal sister Victoria desires to share in this gracious gift. When these facts became generally known in this province, they produced the impression that a similar change might possibly be intended for us: and in fact, this much was soon publicly circulated by our press, although our leaders of public opinion were inclined to believe it a piece of idle rumour. Indeed, it has, for some time past, been reported that our acceptance of an upper house, nominated by the Crown, was the condition upon which our popular Legislature should have yielded to them the entire control of our land fund. It need scarcely be said that a large portion of the proceeds of our Government land sales has been claimed by the Crown to appro-

priate to whatever colonial purposes it deemed desirable, and only a part has been controlled by ourselves. This fact has galled many minds and excited intense dislike to British interference. It was natural, therefore, that the much-talked-of Constitution, just imported, should arouse much angry feeling. South Australia has gone into committee on the subject, and only one feeling, for the most part, is found to obtain. Our legislators believe, with their fellow colonists, that if we must have two chambers, let both be as much as possible exempted from nomination, and on no account let this be accepted, in order that we may spend our own public money. South Australia believes that the value of her waste land is derived from her own inhabitants, and that these inhabitants are wise enough to appoint from among themselves men who shall patriotically and justly control the expenditure of their own wealth. It will be a long time before they consent to be insulted with impunity. They have often expressed a strong disapproval of the unfair treatment of the British Government, and are now become more repugnant than ever to nominalism.

I cannot suppress the remark here, that the most cursory observer may perceive a vast difference, even thus early in our history, in general tastes and political character, between the different provinces of this great country. South Wales and Victoria are populated by men who desire the almost entire control of England—by men who think the British Constitution can in time be transplanted to this hemisphere. South Australia contains a population, the vast majority of whom believe and desire the reverse of this—by men who never can be made to accept any form of government which is not, in the widest sense of the terms, free, and liberal, and susceptible of change, when change is desired—by men who have made up their minds to manage all their own affairs. They seek no new patronage, nor will they accept any. They yearn for good government—for the existence and strict operation of just laws; but their conviction is that such laws have yet to be made, and that they can be made by those persons alone who are personally and minutely acquainted with our character, our wants, and our desires. While these thoughts and feelings were agitating the public mind, his Excellency summoned the Legislative Council. Every member listened with intense solicitude to his opening address, and all were much gratified by the financial part of his remarks. At length, he referred to the much-talked-of and universally-odious Constitution, and his audience most unmistakably showed him the kind of sympathy which this part of it awakened. I would here transcribe Sir J. Pakington's dispatch on the subject, if I thought you would spare room for its insertion. Suffice it to say, it has been read and commented upon, and the House, for the most part, believes that the entire control of our land fund is not offered to our Legislature as the condition upon which they must accept an upper house nominated by the Crown. Nominees think this; popular members think otherwise. In both cases, a wish is father to the thought. Patronage and independence have come into conflict, and no one can conjecture the immediate result. The country looks on and scarcely a man can be found who does not ardently desire the victory of the latter. It is an unfortunate thing for the popular cause that several members of the Legislature, by resigning their seats, have lately obliged their constituencies to provide themselves with fresh representatives. Happily, however, Captain Scott, who has just been returned for Port Adelaide, and it is hoped, the successors of other ex-members, are friends of freedom, progress, and religion. Edward Stephens, Esq., manager of the South Australian Banking Company, has been appointed a nominee, and while, in some minds, his acceptance of the honour has awakened considerable surprise, it has inspired others with pleasure and with hope. One of the constituencies was recently offered to G. Bonney, Esq., the Commissioner of Crown lands, but he declined the honour because he thought he should find it very inconvenient, as a Government official, to act upon his own judgment in expressing his opinion in council.

I will subjoin a few statistical facts relative to our monetary affairs.

Population, 70,000; imports of 1852, 540,419*l.*; exports, 736,898*l.*; bullion, 873,064*l.*; revenue of 1854, estimated at, 190,000*l.*; land fund, 250,000*l.*; of this fund, city improvements will receive 5,000*l.*; Central Road Board, 20,000*l.*; District Councils, 20,000*l.*; and of the Crown moiety of the land fund of 1854, the general estimates to receive, 114,000*l.*; roads, bridges, &c., to command, 155,000*l.*

Our chief want is now more labourers. Emigration proceeds too slowly, and indeed provokingly slow. It is often a matter of wonder to us that thousands who have gone to the Victoria gold-fields should have passed by our province. The English public must have known that if gold-digging has enriched only one half of the diggers with a good income, or first-rate wages, and only one tenth with what is called "a good haul," that is thousands or hundreds to a party, in a few months, there have been thousands of diggers who would have been better remunerated at their accustomed avocations. And while these facts have been circulated in every part of the world, as well as the painful scarcity of labourers in South Australia, we have received only a few additions to our population compared with the immense increase which it was expected our exorbitant rate of remuneration would speedily command. Labourers on the spot—who are not per-



verbal for their industry,—command 7s. per day; carpenters, 14s.; plasterers, cabinet-makers, blacksmiths, and many other crafts, command 12s. and 14s.; servant-girls from 8s. to 12s.; men-servants, from 12s. to 20s.; and it often happens in every district in the colony, that much labour is left undone, and many of those who have been in the habit of giving employ are compelled to do their own work. This state of things cannot undergo a very great change until we have received large additions to our population.

In the midst of difficulty we manage to advance in improvement, and development, and prosperity. Socially and intellectually, we are growing. Societies increase; philanthropy and patriotism have their friends, advocates, and defenders. Our humanity is putting forth claims which the public begins to respect. Individuality and brotherhood are words whose meaning is inquired after. Religion too, amidst the scuffle and bustle, industry and care of colonial life, commands its friends, and is slowly discovering itself to be—not a piece of ceremony, formalism, preaching, or hearing, but a practical observance of Gospel precepts.

P.S.—The Legislative Council are divided on the new Constitution, but the actual opinion of each member has not yet been ascertained. Some of the constituencies bitterly oppose nomineeism, and all contain a supposed very large majority who sternly decry the principle. The leading men of our constituency have invited their representative to a public meeting, to obtain his views on the subject, and on finding them favourable to a nominated house, they unhesitatingly convened another public meeting, and almost unanimously prepared a requisition for his immediate resignation. This decided character appears generally prevalent in every part of the province.

### Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

#### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

##### STATE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

On the 19th ult., a Divan was held to discuss the collective note of the four Powers. After a full discussion, it was resolved to accept the note, and renew negotiations, subject to certain conditions. The Porte will agree to a conference, and name a plenipotentiary, to meet the representatives of the four Powers and Russia, provided that Vienna be not the neutral city fixed on for the conference. The Porte considers all treaties existing between it and Russia before the war at an end, and declines to renew them; and it insists that the evacuation of the Principalities, guaranteed by the four Powers, shall be a *sine quâ non* immediately on the conclusion of the treaty. The conduct of the Turkish Government on this occasion has been temperate and dignified. The change which has taken place in the Ministry, by the removal of the former Capudan Pasha, and the entry of Halil Pasha into the Divan, is considered to be an additional guarantee of the prudence and moderation of the Porte.

Constantinople advices of the 22nd announce that the students, excited by some of the Ulemas, had assembled to present a petition against the resolution taken by the Government. For a moment disturbances were feared, but an outbreak was prevented. Three hundred or four hundred students had been arrested, and all was quiet.

##### ULTIMATUM OF THE WESTERN POWERS.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, the French and English Governments, on the 29th ult., sent by special messengers separate communications to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, in the nature of an ultimatum. "The paper was drawn up with all the forms of courtesy usual while friendly forms are not yet broken off, but, as a very polite communication may be, it was precise, to the point, and unmistakable. It was, I am told, to the effect, that the Powers, the allies of the Porte, would see with displeasure any military operations in the Black Sea, whether on the coast of Asia or elsewhere; and, in fact, intimating that any attempt at such operation would be resisted by the combined fleets. In other words, the Russian fleet of the Euxine is interdicted from stirring from its own ports for such purposes, at the risk of being attacked, and treated as the Turkish squadron was in the waters of Sinope. What answer the Emperor Nicholas will give to that courteous recommendation it is not difficult to guess."

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle*, the Czar has anticipated the Western Powers. "The French Government," he says, "and the Russian Minister in Paris, have received dispatches from St. Petersburg, dated the 20th ult. These dispatches announce that the Emperor Nicholas formally rejects the protocol and the note agreed to at Vienna on the 5th December. If the conference choose to send the propositions of Turkey to St. Petersburg, they will be received and examined; but the Czar persists in declining to allow any intervention on the part of Europe in a question which concerns no power excepting Russia and Turkey alone." The report caused a fall of 1½ per cent. in the Funds on Monday. The feeling that war is inevitable is gaining ground most rapidly in the French capital. Persons who had previously hoped against hope itself, now perceive that their optimism was ungrounded; and that the Emperor of Russia, in spite of all his fine professions, is either hopeless in his obstinacy, or deprived of common sense.

Notwithstanding these appearances, however, the *Vienna Gazette* of the 28th ult. officially declares that not only the Russian ambassador Brunnow had not quitted London, but that Austria "know of no political motive that could induce the departure of his Excellency from the Court of St. James."

#### THE PRINCIPALITIES AND THE ASIATIC COAST.

A letter from an European gentleman at Bucharest to a friend in Vienna, dated 16th December, throws strong light on the condition of the Russian army. After describing the roads as impassable, and lodgings as all but unattainable, he comes to the army—

The number of sick, which, as you have already learnt, was very large, has recently increased in a remarkable manner, as has the mortality among the patients. If things go on thus, the Russians will lose one-tenth of their army by disease. Things are just as bad with the Walachian "Boiatus" (militia) who have now been put into the Russian ranks. These men never had any great inclination for soldiering, but less now than ever. Ague, dysentery, scurvy, cholera, inflammation of the lungs, typhus, acute inflammation of the joints, measles, carbuncles, chilblains, with wounds of all sorts and sizes, are the principal complaints. Syphilis and the itch have increased terribly during the last three weeks. The hospitals in the towns afford dry and comfortable places of repose for the patients; but the temporary infirmaries in the open country hardly afford protection against the weather, which is as changeable as the climate is bad. As to nutritious food and a good roof, they are totally out of the question. Of medicaments, physicians, and attendants, there is no want, all the companies being on a war footing in this respect.

He estimates the Russian force in the Principalities at 78,000 men, and says that preparations are made for 54,000 more.

It appears that the ground is covered with snow, and that the troops are in winter quarters.

Even from Constantinople accounts are now received of Turkish reverses in Asia. "The sieges of Akiska and Alexandropol have been raised; twenty thousand Turkish irregulars have been repulsed. Abdi Pasha, the Commander-in-Chief, has resigned. Ahmed Pasha replaces him." Russian territory has been evacuated by the Turks. Another account says, the Turco-Asiatic army is in a state of dissolution. Selim Pasha, or General Guyon, is said to have been killed by his own troops; such was a vague rumour afloat at Batoum.

#### THE ENTRENCHED CAMP AT KALAFAT.

The *Times* correspondent has at length reached Kalafat, after encountering great difficulties on his journey. His first letter from that centre of operation describes the works carried on there, which he says are amazing for their extent and strength.

These works bear no resemblance to the inartificial Turkish intrenchments such as one has frequently seen elsewhere. All are constructed on the most modern principles of engineering science; their wide extent, and the extraordinary activity displayed in so short a time, have struck me with astonishment. I believe that since Torres Vedras, no lines of so striking a character have risen, as if by magic in execution, but clearly showing no hurry in plan or selection. This revolt of the Turks against their own habitually sluggish nature, this union of a burst of Asiatic energy with the science of Europe, compels my mind frequently to recur the similar phenomena of the Hungarian war. I certainly do not think that it would be safe for Russia to pay a visit to Kalafat with less than 50,000 men. . . . The scientific General at Kalafat is Ahmed Pasha: the fighting General is Ismael Pasha, a man of the most determined bravery, and great natural sagacity in military matters, having made successively the campaigns of 1828-'9, those of Mehemet Ali in Syria from Nezb to Acre, of Kurdistan, of the revolts in Albania and Bosnia, and lastly, of Montenegro. He looks every inch a soldier; nor must we forget to mention, in concluding our notice on Kalafat, the valuable assistance the army there has received from the order and fertility of resource which Sami Pasha (Governor of Widhi) has shown in bringing up and getting over the materials requisite for these important works.

The latest accounts state that the Russians were, apparently, about to test the strength of these works: but it is doubtful.

#### THE COMBINED FLEETS AND THEIR STRENGTH.

The combined fleets still remained at Beicos—they had not entered the Black Sea. The two vessels sent to Sinope had returned. They had been of great assistance to the wounded, of whom they brought to Constantinople upwards of two hundred. In the battle of Sinope the Turks lost 3,000 men. The Turkish portion of the town was burnt; the Greek portion spared. Previous accounts are fully confirmed. The Turks fought with the most resolute bravery, and preferred to blow up their ships rather than surrender. An English brig, in the harbour at the time, with her ensign flying, was fired into by the Russians; and, being fouled by a drifting Turkish ship, was burned. Admiral Nachimoff addressed a letter to the Austrian Consul at Sinope, stating that he was instructed solely to act against the Turkish ships of war, which had been attempting to raise the populations on the Black Sea under Russian control, and that he had "no hostile intention either against the town or the port of Sinope."

The strength of the combined English and French fleets now in the Bosphorus (says the *Times*) amounts to forty-four sail, including line-of-battle ships, frigates, and steamers. Of these the French and English have each three deckers; we have seven two-deckers (including the *Agamemnon*) to five French two-deckers, the French ninety-gun screw-ship *Napoleon* having, unfortunately, been sent back to Toulon for repairs. Each flag has, or will soon have, eleven paddle-wheel steamers. The *Sans-pareil* (English) and the *Charlemagne* (French) two-deckers have auxiliary steam power. In addition to this powerful fleet, there are in the Bosphorus at least seven Turkish and Egyptian line-of-battle ships, besides frigates and steamers; so that the combined force may be taken at about sixty sail. From the large amount of steam power, the weight of guns, the size of these ships in proportion to their rating, and the perfection to which naval gunnery has now been carried both in the English and French navies, this is, beyond doubt, the finest naval armament ever sent to

sea, though it might, if necessary, be powerfully augmented by the first class steamships and frigates which form Admiral Corry's squadron now at Lisbon. Those vessels are however, probably reserved as the nucleus of the North Sea fleet in the spring. The best understanding prevails between the English and French officers, and the signal-books of the two squadrons have been exchanged, with an arrangement that, in sailing order, the French squadron will form the weather and the English the port line.

But, whatever may be the policy of the Cabinets of London and Paris, and the desire of the ambassadors to give effect to the orders they receive, it must rest with the naval authorities to determine what measures can be taken at this season with safety to the fleets under their command. They have to encounter, not the Russians only, but a climate of extreme rigour in the worst season of the year—a sea darkened by fogs, swept by sudden and violent storms, and little known to our sailors—a coast notorious in all ages as the *noverca navium*, the most inhospitable of shores.

It is not improbable that the northern shores and ports of the Euxine are blocked up with ice. In severe seasons the Gulf of Odessa has been frozen over for two months at a time, and the navigation of that port is interrupted on an average thirty-nine days in the year, especially in the year, especially in the month of January. The north-west angle of the Black Sea, between the mouths of the Dnieper and Dniester, is the coldest and most exposed part of it, and Cherson, Nicolaieff, Odessa, and Oczakow are probably unapproachable by water. Sebastopol is scarcely more accessible to winter operations, and the best naval authorities express doubts of the possibility of maintaining any close blockade of the coast of the Crimea and Cherson at this time of year.

In the Black Sea there have recently been terrible tempests. Up to the 15th eighty merchant-ships had been lost. We observe by the last accounts a Russian cruiser has literally been driven in the Bosphorus for shelter.

#### RUSSIAN INTRIGUE IN ASIA.

It is stated that the Russian General Yermeloff will command the Persian troops against Turkey. The name of Count Simonich, long ambassador of Russia at Teheran, is mentioned as the real director of Persian politics. It was by his means that the difference was created between the British Minister and the Persian Government, although to the last the Russian Minister professed the greatest friendship for the Government of Great Britain.

The *Czas*, a Polish journal, noting the vast preparations for war made by Russia in Asia, says: "Russia has prepared a great expedition, the pretext of which is to chastise the Khan of Khiva, but which is only a mask for vast projects. For fifteen years Russia has been working towards the possession of Mongolia and of the Kingien; she has organised their hordes by providing them with officers, arms, and money; and at this present moment an army of 200,000 horsemen, consisting of the Tartar and Mongolian tribes of Central Asia, well armed, hardened to fatigue, and accustomed to traverse the greatest distances, has taken the field under the orders of Russia. At the same time, Russia is doing all she can to excite the Persians and the Affghans to a war against England, and to join their armies to the Tartar hordes she is urging towards India. If she succeeds—if the independent and hostile tribes to England beyond the Ganges are gained over—it is doubtful whether England will be able to maintain her dominion in the East Indies. Incalculable changes may, therefore, be expected in India as well as in Central Asia. Perhaps the days of Gengis Khan may be renewed, and India once more become the prey of the Tartars."

It is stated in the Indian newspapers that the Shah of Persia has marched from Teheran with 30,000 men, 1,000 pieces of cannon, and 3,000 camels, loaded with ammunition, and that they were last seen passing Tabreez; that the Shah had sent an envoy to Dost Mahomed; and that the Russian army, having captured Ahmetzee, was marching on Khiva. On the other hand, it is stated that Dost Mahomed, who is well known to be no friend to Russia, has sent two Ambassadors to the Shah of Persia, in the persons of Mirdat Khan and Cohendehil Khan, to demand that the 16,000 men, the Persian garrison at Herat, be withdrawn; and that the Sheikh Heidar, governor of Herat, and son of the Persian Sheikh of Reschet, be dismissed, and the Government given back to Hussein, son of the late Viceroy of Herat, Yar Mahomed, who died poisoned two years ago.

#### INFANTICIDE AND NATIVE AGITATION IN INDIA.

The *Friend of India* draws attention to the fact that the deliberate murder of female infants has been found to prevail extensively in the Punjab; and states that the Government has taken measures to suppress it. The people are to be distinctly informed that infanticide is a crime; a census, distinguishing male and female children, is to be drawn up; and a great meeting of the chiefs of the criminal districts was to be held, under the presidency of the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, to obtain from them, if possible, a declaration against the practice. The Governor-General takes a deep interest in the matter. It appears that the destruction of female infants is general among the Rajpoots, common to the Mussulmans and the Bedees. In hundreds of families of the Punjab, no daughter seems to have been born for generations: they have all been destroyed. The reason for this is, that pride of race and public opinion compel a Rajpoot who marries his daughter to give her an extravagant dowry; and thus a contest arises between the wealth of the parent and his natural affections, which ends in the victory of the former.



The Bedees are a priestly caste who tolerate none but male offspring.

The *Bombay Times* of the 13th November reports the first annual meeting of the Native Association of Bombay; which event took place on the 9th, and was attended by nearly all the Natives on the island. Jaggernath Sunkersett presided, and succinctly stated the object of the gathering, in the Guzerattee language. The association had been formed on the 26th August, 1852; it now made its first annual report. Its proceedings had cleared their ideas; and for the future they would be able to act with much better effect. The great mass of their countrymen had sympathised with them, and it was hoped the association would be kept up while there was any good to be done. The report read to the meeting mainly recounts what has been done in the past year: the presentation of the Bombay petition in both Houses; the debates on the India Bill; the bill itself, which undergoes some criticism; and the operations of the association in England with the view of enlightening public opinion. Warm thanks are given to the press both British and Indian, and the *Times* is especially thanked for its support. The association is congratulated on the success of its efforts hitherto in dispelling the apathy of the British public, securing able supporters in Parliament, and in obtaining certain reforms in the India act, especially the absence of a limit to its duration. The finances of the association are flourishing; it has a balance of upwards of 17,000 rupees in hand. Dr. Bhawoo Dajee exhorted the meeting, in English, to persevere and obtain the admission of natives to public employments. The report was received and ordered to be printed; and the thanks of the association were voted to the chairman.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Slave ships are now fitting out at Oporto in the most open and barefaced manner.

A bill for introducing decimal coinage is before the Swedish Parliament.

A monster nugget of copper, weighing about a ton, has been dug out of the Summerhill mine in Australia. The miners there earn about 5*l.* a week.

The consumption of cigars in the Austrian States is said to have increased from 28 millions in 1841 to 800 millions yearly at the present time.

The *Panama Star* of 26th November states, that after the 20th December travellers would be able to make the trip "from ocean to ocean in one daylight."

No Belgians or other foreigners can now enter France from Belgium without having their passports *visé* at the French Embassy at Brussels.

The customs receipts in France for this year, up to the 1st December, exceeded by 2,201,023 francs those of the same period of last year.

Salt pork is now imported in large quantities into this country from Portugal, and fetches higher prices than Irish salt pork.

The farm of Cassius M. Clay, the well-known American Abolitionist, who emancipated his slaves eight years ago, is now yielding him happy returns, whereas it used to run him in debt.

Something very like a famine prevails in the Northern districts of the Madras Presidency, owing to the want of rain. Rice has risen more than a hundred per cent. in Coddapah.

Six million francs have been expended this year on the Louvre: the Emperor wishes to lay out eight millions more in 1854, that he may astonish the Exhibition visitors of 1855.

The *Cape Town Mail* states that no less than 50*l.* has been received for a crop of arrowroot grown upon half an acre of land at Port Natal. The soil in that neighbourhood is said to be remarkably favourable to its cultivation.

The success of experiments at Nancy has induced the French Minister of War to recommend that linen in all military hospitals shall be washed by steam. The Emperor has issued a decree to carry out the experiment.

A letter from Athens states that a German sculptor named Siogel has discovered the long-lost quarries of the red and green antique marbles; the red antique on the southern part of the chain of Taygete, and the green on the northern side of the island of Tinos.

The heirs of M. Birchey, a Parisian dentist, lately brought an action against the Princess de Craon, an heiress of the late Countess du Cayla, famous for her beauty and wit, to recover 20,000 francs; the value of twelve sets of teeth, supplied to the Countess from 1841 to 1852. The Civil Tribunal dismissed the case, on the plea that the plaintiff had allowed more than a year to pass without making a claim.

Alexander von Humboldt has lately given to the world, through his publisher, Cotta, the first volume of his minor writings, containing the geognostic and physical phenomena. It is dedicated to Leopold von Buch, whom he calls "the talented investigator of nature, and the greatest geognost of the age," as a little monument of a friendship never disturbed for sixty years.

The King of the Belgians has given the Royal sanction to the bill, voted in both Chambers, authorising the Government to reduce or entirely suspend the import duties on coal. His Majesty, moreover, acting on that bill, has decreed the total suppression of those duties (fourteen francs ninety centimes) till further notice. It is scarcely necessary to add that that measure is one of importance for England.

According to a communication from the Countess Sophia Kisseleff, in the *Gazette de France*, in an interview she recently had with the Pope, his Holiness condemned the table-turning mania. "The Holy Father condemns all these practices, and these communications with souls. It is the demon who takes all these forms; it is, as the Holy Father says, the sin of pride; it is desiring to know what it is forbidden to seek. The condemnation of such things is

in the Bible. What a happiness it is to be a Catholic, and to be able to come to one who can absolve you! I supplicate you, dear friend, to say everywhere, so far as you can, that the Pope condemns all these practices of sorcery. The tables are a manner of entering into communication with the spirit of darkness."

The *New York Journal of Commerce*, in reference to the Caloric ship, Ericsson, says: "That experiments already made show that the desired amount of pressure may be easily obtained, that the ship will attain a speed equal to at least nine miles an hour, and that it has been determined to place the Ericsson on the route between New York and Havre, as an independent steamer, to replace the temporary vacancy occasioned by the destruction of the Humboldt."

A letter from Vienna of the 23rd mentions a rumour, which, it says, has gained credit, that the Austrian Government contemplates a new appeal to the capitalists of the empire, for a loan, not exceeding forty or fifty millions of florins, to be paid off by annual instalments, with prizes to the first numbers drawn. A new loan had been talked of last summer, and two Austrian functionaries had been sent to London for the purpose of negotiating it, but no arrangement was entered into.

Dates from the Cape of Good Hope come down to Nov. 21. Within the Cape colony everything is peaceful and progressive. In the Orange River Sovereignty Sir George Clerk proceeds steadily in maturing arrangements for the withdrawal of British authority from the north side of the river. General Cathcart speaks hopefully of the future state of the border. The new state of things is accepted by the Kafirs. The colonists are not pleased at the prospect of the withdrawal of the troops. Preparations for the withdrawal of British authority from Orange River are in progress. There is still much disease amongst horned cattle in Cape Colony.

#### AMERICAN NOTES.

In Congress little business has yet been done. The Naval Committee had unanimously voted a bill for presentation to the House, authorising the construction of six steam-frigates, to be built under the surveillance of the Secretary of the Navy, and appropriating 3,000,000 dollars for the purpose.

One hundred and eleven persons had died at New Orleans of cholera in the week ending the 15th ult.

At New York a great deal of excitement had arisen of a religious nature. Street preaching seems to have been at the root of the discord. The aggrieved parties are the Roman Catholics, who are indignant at the Protestants for having adopted a system of street preachings against the doctrines of the Romish Church. The Mayor, conceiving such practices had a tendency to disturb the public peace, had issued a proclamation against street preaching.

A committee appointed by the London yearly meeting of the Society of Friends has lately had an interview with the President of the United States, to present a paper drawn up by that body on the subject of slavery. "I am glad to be able to say (writes the American correspondent of a contemporary), that the reception of the deputation by the President was most cordial, and that he gave respectful heed to all that they saw fit to say to him. They are men who have long been favourably known as philanthropists, earnest-minded and zealous, and withal of that excellent bearing which would not fail to make a good impression; their countenances would alone win for them respect. They have stood before most of the sovereigns of Europe with the same object, to awaken in them a sense of their duty towards the slaves in their dependencies. They go with the same simple-minded zeal to call on the governors of the southern States of our confederacy. Already they have had interviews with several of them, and they have been received in every case with courtesy and cordiality."

The whole number of red men still surviving in North America is estimated at 400,000, and of these it is calculated that 18,000 still linger in the country east of the Mississippi—that is to say, in the organised territories of the Union there are said to be about 150,000 Indians in California and New Mexico, 12,000 in the Utah or Mormon country, 23,000 in Oregon, 63,000 in the Plains and Rocky Mountains, 29,000 in Texas, and about 110,000 in Minnesota and along the Texan border.

Advices had been received from Mexico, announcing that Santa Anna had been declared Dictator for ten years. The general impression had been that he would have declared himself Emperor; but this is looked upon as only the intermediate stage.

Since the discovery of gold in California, 600 vessels have gone round Cape Horn and never returned. A few of them have been lost, but the greater number have been employed in the Pacific trade.

The gold miners in California are said to be making from four to ten dollars a day. On the 4th November, an eleven-pound nugget of solid gold was taken from a claim at Minnesota.

A MEETING OF POOR-LAW GUARDIANS, CHURCHWARDENS, and others interested in the working of poor-law relief, took place on Friday at the London Tavern, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The general complaint put forth was the inequality of burdens in the City of London Union. The wealthy parishes pay scarcely anything; the poor parishes are exorbitantly taxed. The particular question before the meeting was, whether the school at Norwood, confessedly a successful experiment, should be removed, enlarged, or left where it is. The expense of removing, which would fall unequally on the City, was raised as an objection. Finally, the meeting resolved to suspend proceedings until it should be known what course Parliament would take with reference to the Poor-relief Acts.

#### VOICES FROM ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

A letter from Mrs. H. B. Stowe to the "Ladies' New Anti-Slavery Society of Glasgow," has been published, and contains some interesting information. The authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," believes that the recent demonstrations in Great Britain, though producing an intense reaction at first, have done good to the Anti-Slavery cause in America; and the sanction given to the cause by the nobility of England and Scotland has been valuable, as it has made it fashionable. "I may say here that, from my intercourse with some members of the aristocracy, I have been led to feel that it was not a mere fashionable caprice, or the passing emotion of an hour, but a deep and earnest conviction, having its root both in religion and humanity." She thinks the Anti-Slavery cause in America has never been more encouraging. The subject is now fairly up for inquiry before the public mind, and the systematic effort which has been made for years to prevent its being discussed is proving wholly ineffectual. "I have the best reasons for knowing, from different regions in the south, that there is a greater amount of reading and inquiry on this subject than has ever been known there for years."

Mrs. Stowe then quotes facts from the American journals, showing that Anti-Slavery lecturers are well received even in some parts of the South. No attempt has been made to disprove the "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin;" and disclosures are from time to time occurring which confirm the statements of that work. The movements of Christian denominations on this subject are yet greatly behind what they should be. "Some movements have been made by religious bodies; but, as a general thing, the professed Christian Church is pushed up to this subject by the world, rather than the world urged on by the Church." The coloured people are rapidly rising in the public respect—advancing "quite as fast, taking all their disadvantages into account, as any of the foreign races which have found an asylum among us."

Mrs. Stowe then enters upon the question of the use of free labour produce in preference to the produce of slave labour. Slave labour is as wasteful and unprofitable, compared with free labour, as it is immoral. In the Southern States there are many small planters who, either from poverty or principle, cultivate cotton entirely through free labour. An association exists in America of some standing, which receives this cotton, and a large amount of raw material is thus produced by free labour. Movements are now being made to organise manufacturing companies to work this up into the various forms necessary for domestic consumption. Here Mrs. Stowe relates an incident:—

On board the ship, when I came over from England, was a professed slave-trader, and a thoughtless, gay young man, who is a large slaveholder. The trader apparently gloried in his shame, and seemed to take delight in relating, within hearing of my brother, scenes in which he had hunted down negroes with dogs, and otherwise practised upon them the horrors of his trade.

The young slaveholder declared some of these things "really too bad." "The fact is," said the young man, "this slavery is a bad thing, and it is bound to come to an end." "It never will come to an end," said the trader, "so long as grass grows, or water runs; it never will come to an end," he added, hesitating, "unless they get something that will do in the place of cotton; so long as all the world must have cotton, so long they will have slaves!"

Now, if we consider that there are immense tracts of cotton-growing land in America not yet taken up, and it is yet to be decided whether this land shall be appropriated to slave or free labour, does not this show a reason why a general movement should be made on the part of Christians to patronise free labour produce?

The letter concludes with a few energetic words in behalf of the Temperance cause: "It has now," she says, "become a moral certainty that Maine will never recede from law; and so long as she holds to it, her example will tell on every part of the Union; and there will be a great moral conflict in every State until it extends over our whole Union. It is a remarkable fact, that wherever the Maine law conflict arises, a just anti-slavery sentiment generally goes with it. The two reforms appear to be twin brothers, and the support of the one very naturally leads to the support of the other."

Mr. William Chambers, the enterprising publisher of cheap literature, it is well-known went over to the United States a few months ago, to investigate the condition of the Empire-Republic and to report thereupon to the people of this country. Prior to leaving America he addressed a letter to the *New York Tribune*, from which the following is an extract:—

I leave the United States with much regret. I carry with me the conviction that a great and splendid future is before them. Contrary to the opinion of most travellers from England, I see here a young but rapidly-growing nation offering an example to the oldest communities in Europe. It is far from my wish to flatter; but what do I not feel vast delight in seeing? I am overcome with the stupendous proportions and capacity of the country—its far-stretching fields for human subsistence and happiness; of the American people, so little understood and often misrepresented, I candidly own that their remarkable love of order, their energy and perseverance, their love of independence, their self-respect of even the humblest classes among them, their striking sobriety, their admirable educational systems, their many excellent libraries and universal fondness for reading, their press free from fiscal exactions, their flourishing religious institutions untampered by civil polity, their economically and spiritedly got up railways, now pushed half-way to the Pacific, the neatness of their dwellings, their wonderful—and, to an Englishman, alarming—progress in the mechanical arts, the marvellous growth of their cities, and, I will add, their civility to strangers—I say all this gives me unqualified pleasure; and when I contrast their cities, free of pauperism and vice in its most loathsome forms, with what meets the eye in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other



large cities in Britain, I feel that travellers from the old countries have really little reason to speak disdainfully of America, or to exaggerate faults which at most are only partial and of no sort of account. Such being my impressions, it will be my duty to represent, in my own poor way at home, things as they deserve to be spoken of. Nor shall I fail to speak of the advantages to be derived by an emigration of the labouring classes generally to this country—fleeing as they will do from a perishing and unimprovable condition to a state of comfort and boundless prospects of well-doing.

#### POLITICAL FACTS AND GOSSIP.

Dr. Bowring is to succeed Sir George Bonham as Governor of Hong Kong and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China.

Mr. Holland, the Liberal candidate for East Gloucestershire, has issued an address intimating his determination to go to the poll.

An "old traveller" writes to the newspapers that grease or soap put into the horses' hoofs will prevent the snow from remaining there.

Earl Spencer is appointed Lord High Steward of Her Majesty's household, in the room of the Duke of Norfolk, who resigns the appointment on account of impaired health.

Accurate returns have been called for by the Government of the present actual state of the constituencies in the Irish boroughs, as compared with the number of electors on the registry immediately after the passing of the Irish Reform Act.

All the Irish Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops, with one exception, have signed a joint address of sympathy to the Archbishop of Freiburg. The solitary exception is "John of Tuam," who preferred inditing an epistle of his own.

At a Privy Council held at Windsor Castle, on Thursday, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from the 3rd January to the 31st January; then to meet for the dispatch of business. Lord Aberdeen, Lord Granville, and the Lord Chancellor, had audiences of the Queen.

A large and influential meeting, presided over by the Mayor, was held in Belfast on Thursday, for the purpose "of affording the inhabitants an opportunity of expressing their feelings on the subject of Russian aggression against Turkey." The meeting was addressed by Mr. David Urquhart, Dr. Cooke, and other gentlemen.

Another journalist (the *Record*) lays claim to exclusive information on this question. "We are happy to observe," says our Church contemporary, "that Her Majesty was much displeased to see her acceptance of Lord Palmerston's resignation publicly and officially announced in the *Times*, before it was communicated to the Cabinet." "We doubt not," it is added, "that Her Majesty was still more annoyed to hear that the editor of the *Times* was in waiting at Lord Aberdeen's to receive the news of what had transpired at Osborne; and, although we are informed that it was the Duke of Newcastle, and not Lord Aberdeen, who was the medium of communication, yet such premature intercommunications are by no means calculated to preserve the sacred feeling with which a Ministry should regard the Royal Councils."

The return of Lord Palmerston is still a topic of discussion in the press, a portion of which is endeavouring to obtain a more conclusive reason for his retirement than his objection to the new Reform Bill. The *Spectator*, in an able article, which has been adopted by the *Times*, declares its conviction, that "there did not exist, nor does exist, any more reason that Lord Palmerston should stand aloof from the Cabinet, than there did from the moment of his joining it;" and suggests, that "a little more patience on all sides might have been reasonably expected, since the very measure under consideration—the Reform Bill—had not yet come before the full Cabinet." Our contemporary concludes, that "so clever a man would not be likely to withdraw a resignation once tendered, unless he saw good reason for supposing that his reunion with his colleagues would be firm and lasting." The *Patriot* speculates on the subject in the following style:—

Either Lord Palmerston, anxious to escape from the responsibilities of his position without revealing to foreign Governments the divisions in the Cabinet, availed himself of his objections to certain details of the proposed Reform Bill as a colourable pretext for resigning,—in which case his real motives must have been perfectly well understood by his colleagues; or, his absolute and unconditional concurrence in the proposed Reform Bill, in its details, before it had even been submitted to the entire Cabinet, was peremptorily insisted upon, with an express view to force a resignation which was sought for upon quite other grounds. It is not even pretended that in his opinions respecting the Reform Bill, whatever they may be, Lord Palmerston stood alone. It could not even be known at the time that, as regarded any objections he might entertain to the proposed details, his lordship would be in a minority. It is questionable, even now, whether the majority of his colleagues do not agree with him. We say, then, that although Lord Palmerston ostensibly resigned, he must have been, virtually—as, in 1851, he was actually—dismissed, without the concurrence of a majority of his colleagues, under Court influence. It is impossible to come to any other rational conclusion, than that Lord Palmerston's giving up office at so critical a moment, was either without an adequate motive or was involuntary. His lordship is not a man to commit mistakes, when he is free to act according to his own judgment.

The *Observer*, of Sunday, contains its usual anticipatory information about the revenue returns, which will not be ready until to-morrow. The general result is very favourable. In the year just about to end the receipts of the ordinary revenue will exceed by a considerable sum the receipts of the year ending 5th January, 1853. And what will prove more satisfactory still, this increase will show itself in almost every

leading item. The Customs will be some 300,000*l.* better than last year. The Excise will be not far from 200,000*l.* in advance of the very preposterous result of twelve months back. The Post-office will be better—showing the gradual and steady development of this department—and the Stamps will exhibit an improvement of between 100,000*l.* and 200,000*l.* over the preceding year, in spite of the considerable reductions that have come into operation in the latter part of the present year. These are all the leading items, and those that give the soundest indications of the permanency and advance of the national prosperity. The increase altogether may be expected to be little short of a million on the year. The quarter's increase will not be quite so favourable in consequence of the repeal of the Soap-duties.

Symptoms of the grave aspect of the Eastern question will be found in the following paragraphs of news: Lord Palmerston has been inquiring whether any war-steamers are building in the Clyde for the Emperor of Russia, and has received a negative reply. There are at present being constructed (says the *North British Daily Mail*) two pairs of powerful first-class marine engines and machinery for war steamers, by one of our first engineers, who is under contract to have them at Cronstadt in April, and to fit them up in the vessels there by his own workmen. Although there are no ships building here for the Autocrat, we have reason to believe that his lordship may learn something on the subject if he institutes inquiries on the banks of the Tyne or Wear. The *Observer* affirms that the Russian Government has given notice to several commercial gentlemen and engineers, interested in Russian railways, that it is not intended to proceed at present with these undertakings. In fact, the works are about to be suspended, and all the men and money required for their construction will be devoted to carrying on the war. We have also been informed, on excellent authority, that agents of Russia are at the present moment engaged in this country in search of ships and warlike stores for the Russian Government. Agents have also proceeded to America on a similar mission. The military lines to the North and East of Devonport, long left unfinished, are now under the hands of engineers. It would seem to be the intention of the authorities to complete them. The *Bristol Mercury* of Saturday last contains the following: "We are informed, upon what we believe to be reliable authority, that eleven additional ships of the line are immediately to be placed in commission; and that orders have been transmitted to the commanders of the Naval Rendezvous in this city (Bristol), and to the commanders at the other ports, to use all diligence in raising the men. We also are informed that, in all probability, Admiral Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B., will hoist his flag on board the Princess Royal, 90 guns—flag captain, Lord Edward Paget."

#### MR. CHARLES DICKENS AT BIRMINGHAM.

The people at Birmingham have for some time past been engaged in launching an important new educational institution. On the 10th January, 1853, they adopted the outline of a comprehensive scheme for the formation of a new institute, and since that time they have been actively engaged in devising and maturing the means for the accomplishment of their design. It is one of a very extensive character, involving a large preliminary outlay, and presenting unusual difficulties. The present idea is that the institute should comprehend two departments; the first special in its character, and confined to schools of industrial science; the other general, and embracing libraries, reading-rooms, lectures, museums, mining records, meetings for the discussion of original communications, accommodation for the literary societies of the town, and a gallery of art. It is proposed to secure the permanence of the institute by vesting the property in the Corporation of Birmingham as trustees, and the necessary buildings are not to be commenced until the amount which is required for their completion, and which is estimated at 20,000*l.*

But the interest felt in undertakings of this description in a country so full of public spirit as ours is never entirely local, and aid comes to them not unfrequently from distant and unexpected sources. It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true, that the best friend which the new Birmingham Institute has yet found is Mr. Charles Dickens. Actuated, probably, by no other motive than that deep sympathy which breathes through his works for the humbler classes, he has collected and placed at the disposal of the committee a larger sum than any other subscriber. On the evenings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday last he presented himself to the inhabitants of Birmingham, in their Town Hall, and, to their great gratification, read his "Christmas Carol" and his "Cricet on the Hearth." The former, selected for Tuesday, was repeated on Friday, and on both occasions, but especially the last, was received with unbounded admiration. The latter did not tell so strongly, but was nevertheless very favourably received. During the three nights of his appearance, 6,000 people attended, and the spacious hall, which on the first night was filled with the wealthier classes, was on the third almost exclusively reserved for the operatives and their families. It is an unprecedented thing now-a-days to hear authors reading their own works in public. The appearance of Mr. Dickens at Birmingham is a return to the practice of the olden time, while the benevolent object in view is a complete answer to any insinuation of vanity. Indeed, the writer who encounters a large and intelligent audience with a work of fiction, originally intended for quiet perusal in the closet, braves an ordeal which, unless supported by the highest merit, would soon take the self-complacency out of him. There is probably no author in this country, except Mr. Dickens himself, who would have ventured to do so. The keen perception

of character, the genial spirit, the vivid word-painting, the minuteness of observation, reminding one of the style of the Dutch masters; above all, the irresistible and original powers of humour and pathos, developed in works which deal principally with society among the middle and humbler classes, while they have achieved for him immense popularity, are possessed in the same measure by none of his contemporaries. To these characteristics of his genius he adds an excellent voice, distinct, well-toned, audible to a very large assembly without apparent effort, and which he modulates with much elocutionary skill. His manner also is perfectly self-possessed and unembarrassed. Practice in amateur theatricals enables him to introduce into dialogues and conversations especially a judicious and enlivening amount of dramatic effect, but this he has the good taste not to carry too far, nor in the actor to sink the individuality of the author. Bringing these personal advantages to bear upon such a work as the "Christmas Carol," is it wonderful that Mr. Dickens should have achieved a triumphant success in the benevolent object which took him to Birmingham? He has not left an unconverted "Scrooge" in the great hardware metropolis; he has added some 300*l.* or 400*l.* to the fund for the new institute, and he has filled the minds and hearts of the working classes especially with an appreciation of his talents which they never could have gathered from his writings. On Friday evening, when Mr. Dickens entertained the working-men and their families, all the large establishments of Birmingham were well represented, and it was indeed a spectacle of some novelty, and not devoid of high interest, to see nearly 2,000 people, whose lives are one long round of material toil, resigning themselves during hours that never sped more swiftly to the pleasures of the imagination and the present influence of genius. They formed an eagerly attentive and delighted audience, catching up with their applause every stroke of humour and melting at each touch of pathos, sensitive to all the changing emotions which it is the object of fiction to evoke, and yielding a ready homage to that magic power which, by the bonds of sympathy, "makes the whole world kin." The object which had induced Mr. Dickens to come among them had already opened their hearts to him, but, the following observations, with which he prefaced his reading, confirmed him in their favour:—

"My good friends," he said, "when I first imparted to the committee of the projected institute my particular wish that on one of the evenings of my readings here the main body of my audience should be composed of working men and their families—(cheers)—I was animated by two desires—first, by the wish to have the great pleasure of meeting you face to face at this Christmas time, and accompany you myself through one of my little Christmas-books—(cheers)—and, second, by the wish to have an opportunity of stating publicly, in your presence and in the presence of the committee, my earnest hope that the institute will from the beginning recognise one great principle, strong in reason and justice, which I believe to be essential to the very life of such an institution. It is, that the working man shall, from the first unto the last, have a share in the management of an institution which is designed for his benefit, and which calls itself by his name. (Cheers.) I have no fear here of being misunderstood—of being supposed to mean too much in this. If there ever was a time when any one class could of itself do much for its own good and for the welfare of society, which I greatly doubt, that time is unquestionably past. It is in the fusion of different classes, without confusion; in the bringing together of employers and employed; in the creating of a better common understanding among those whose interests are identical, who depend upon each other, who are vitally essential to each other, and who never can be in unnatural antagonism without deplorable results, that one of the chief principles of a mechanics' institution should consist. (Cheers.) In this world a great deal of the bitterness among us arises from an imperfect understanding of one another. (Cheers.) Erect in Birmingham a great educational institution—properly educational—educational of the feelings as well as of the reason—to which all orders of Birmingham men contribute, in which all orders of Birmingham men meet, wherein all orders of Birmingham men are faithfully represented, and you will erect a temple of concord here which will be a model edifice to the whole of England. (Cheers.) Contemplating as I do the existence of the Artisans' Committee, which not long ago considered the establishment of the institute so sensibly, and supported it so heartily, I earnestly entreat the gentlemen—earnest I know in the good work, and who are now among us—by all means to avoid the great shortcoming of similar institutions; and, in asking the working man for his confidence, to set him the example, and give him theirs in return. (Great cheering.) You will judge for yourselves if I promise too much for the working man when I say that he will stand by such an enterprise with the utmost of his patience; his perseverance, sense, and spirit; that I am sure he will need no charitable aid or condescending patronage; but will readily and cheerfully pay for the advantages which it confers; that he will prepare himself in individual cases where he feels that the adverse circumstances around him have rendered it necessary; in a word, that he will feel his responsibility like an honest man, and will most honestly and manfully discharge it." (Great cheering.)

It was curious to observe, says one of the critics of the performance, how nearly under the pressure of a public ordeal, the reader had lopped off everything to which the knife of the critic would have been applied. His tendency to exaggeration and overcolouring became subdued, and the truthfulness of his delineations, thus sobered down, grew more strikingly powerful. It may be remarked, therefore, as one feature of such readings, that their influence, even where the audience is comparatively illiterate, is in a healthy direction upon the mind of the author, whose perceptions are always more or less liable to be warped by the partiality of his own coterie. By a dexterous use of that humour which with Dickens is never out of place, and often adds point to the profoundest pathos, he has hit upon an intelligible resting-place between this world and the world of shadows, to which the hardest-headed



mechanic in Birmingham can unhesitatingly follow his light.

### RESULTS OF VOLUNTARIYISM IN EDUCATION.

The present issue of the *Nonconformist* might be almost designated our "golden" number. Never since the commencement of this journal has it been our privilege to record in one paper so many and weighty proofs of the practical sufficiency of the great principle it was started to advocate. Our supplement of to-day contains ample evidence of what Voluntaryism has done in support of religious institutions. We have also before us, in the shape of the last of the series of six letters to the *Daily News*, from Edward Baines, Esq., of Leeds, an array of facts in proof of the vigour of the same principle in the education of the people. The bulk of these statements are not unfamiliar to our readers, but have not been put before them hitherto in so compact and convincing a form. We, therefore, make no apology for condensing Mr. Baines's telling letter, and requesting that it may be read in connexion with the census returns on religious worship given elsewhere.

Steady, if gradual, has been the progress of education in this country. One single fact will illustrate this remark: Little more than a century ago, namely, in 1744, it is computed by Mr. Charles Knight that not more than 100,000L. a year was spent by the people of England in books, newspapers, and publications of every kind, whereas in 1844 the amount thus expended was 2,085,000L., being an increase of more than twenty-fold, whilst the increase of population in that period was only two and a half fold.

The first modern impulse to popular education was given by *Sunday-schools*, which originated in the private efforts of Robert Raikes, a newspaper proprietor at Gloucester, in 1782. Without aid of a sixpence or a smile from Government, Sunday-schools have gradually increased, so as to become coextensive with places of worship. In 1851, they were found by the Government census to number 23,498 schools, with 2,407,409 scholars. Compared with the population of the respective years, the Sunday scholars were as one in 24.40 in the first period, one in 9.28 in the second, and one in 7.45 in the third. Considering that the children of the upper and middle classes do not attend the Sunday-schools, it may be said that the whole of the children of the working-classes attend them (with very few exceptions), and remain there on an average eight years. What is scarcely less gratifying than the number of scholars, is the number of gratuitous teachers, who may be estimated at from 250,000 to 300,000.

In *Day Schools* the great modern impulse to the education of the working-classes was given by Joseph Lancaster, a humble schoolmaster of the Society of Friends, just at the beginning of the century. Dr. Bell, who had before adopted the monitorial plan in India, and even tried it in England, emulated Lancaster's zeal, and realised larger success. The former established his schools on the principle of simple biblical instruction; the latter added the distinctive religious teaching of the Church of England. From Lancaster's efforts arose the "British and Foreign School Society," and from Bell's the "National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church." It is supposed that the British Schools contain 200,000 children; whilst the National and other Church Schools of primary instruction—according to a minutely-detailed report of 1846-7, published in a folio volume—contained 955,865 day-scholars. It is worthy of remark, that both the National and the British Societies tried for many years the plan of gratuitous instruction, and that, from an experience of its bad consequences, they both abandoned it, and adopted a moderate charge for the education given.

The Dissenters were from the first favourable to popular education; but they did not establish day-schools of their own, being content to join liberal Churchmen and other Dissenters in supporting British schools, until the acceptance of public money by the parent society induced many Dissenters (subsequent to 1846) to withdraw from its connexion, and to originate independent schools. The superior wealth and position of Churchmen, however, together with their control of most of the ancient endowments of the Church property, have enabled them to do far more for day-schools than Dissenters.

The Dissenters, with all their disadvantages and having to maintain their own ministers and places of worship, have nevertheless taken their part in the work of day-school education. The Wesleyan Methodists, the Congregationalists, and the Roman Catholics have formed organisations for the purpose. Each of those bodies has an efficient training institution for teachers, and each has raised large sums for the establishment of schools. The Congregationalists, who altogether reject Government aid, by an effort extending from 1843 to 1848, raised 130,000L.; and the Congregational Board of Education has since obtained Homerton College for a training institution with model schools attached, at an expense of 12,000L. subscribed by the body. The Voluntary School Association, comprising Congregationalists, Baptists, members of the Society of Friends, and other Dissenters, has also established a training institution, and assisted schools, of course without public money.

*Infant Schools*, both public and private, now exist in very considerable numbers, sometimes in connexion with juvenile schools; and for the training of teachers,

the Home and Colonial Infant School Society was formed in 1834.

For the purpose of drawing under instruction the very lowest class, living in mendicancy and even in crime, *Ragged Schools* have been established in many parts of England and Scotland; and the last report of the London Union returned about 20,000 scholars.

The training of teachers was from the very establishment of the British and Foreign School Society and the National Society one of their leading objects. Their training institutions in the Borough-road and in Westminster were in operation very many years before Government made any grant whatever towards schools or school-building. The operations of the Home and Colonial Infant School Society also commenced before public money was given. Most of the *Normal Schools* now in existence were originated without Government aid, though they afterwards accepted it when proffered. Those of the Congregational Board of Education, the Voluntary School Society, and Brecon (now Swansea) College, exist on purely independent principles. Some of the diocesan Normal Schools have not yet received grants. There are now in England and Wales more than thirty training institutions, with accommodation for more than two thousand students—a greater number than would keep all the public schools constantly supplied with teachers.

There are also many valuable auxiliaries to popular instruction. In the year 1850, there were 622 Mechanics' Institutions in England and Wales, with 103,522 members; and the libraries they had accumulated, contained no less than 698,356 volumes, with 1,837,584 issues in the course of the year. These institutions contain evening classes, in which the instruction acquired at school may be sustained, and its defects repaired. Since 1804, the *British and Foreign Bible Society* has issued (independent of its foreign auxiliaries) 26,571,103 copies of the Holy Scriptures—by far the larger proportion of them in this country; so that now there are comparatively few houses or cottages in the land where a copy is not to be found. The *Religious Tract Society* has, in about the same period, issued the enormous number of six hundred and eight million of tracts and books; in one hundred and twelve languages; of which a large part have been issued in England.

Numerous societies of the nature of Christian Missions have been formed, some for conveying the Gospel to heathen lands, and others for employing ministers and agents in the towns and rural districts of England, all of which agencies may be said to be of an educational character. The benevolent and other public institutions of England, many of which are either directly or indirectly educational—such as orphan asylums, schools for the blind and for the deaf and dumb, idiot asylums, schools for the children of the clergy and ministers, industrial schools, penitentiary and reformatory institutions, temperance societies, societies for supplying Bibles and books to the army and navy, yeoman schools, colleges for the training of ministers, &c., &c.—are really numberless. Some idea may be formed of them from the fact, that in Mr. Samson Low, jun.'s "Charities of London," published in 1850, 491 separate charities are enumerated, of which 294 (or three-fifths were established within the present century), and that these societies had an aggregate income of 1,022,864L. from voluntary contributions, and 741,869L. from funded property or otherwise secured,—total 1,764,733L.

To return to the day-schools. It will be found, when the details of the census are published, that in the most flourishing and wealthy seats of manufactures and mining, there is the smallest proportion of day-scholars. Why? Not either from want of liberality in the upper classes or of means in the lower; but mainly from the fact, that in those places the working classes bear a much larger proportion to the whole population than they do on the average in England. As the working-class do not and cannot keep their children at school more than about half as long as the middle and upper classes, it is obvious that only half as many (in proportion) of the children of the former would be found in school at any one time, as of the children of the latter, even though the whole of the latter received a reasonable length of schooling. Thus in Manchester, the richest city of England, except London, the proportion of day-scholars to the population is only one to 11.60; whilst in Exeter, "the capital of the West," it is one to 6.77. The reason is, that Manchester has enormous manufactories, where many hundreds, and in some cases thousands, of workpeople are employed by one capitalist, and, therefore, the working-class population of Manchester is very much greater in proportion than that of Exeter, where the manufactures are of small importance, and the population belong chiefly to the upper and middle classes.

That the small proportion of day-scholars in Manchester is not owing to want of liberality on the part of the friends of education, appears from the facts proved by the Rev. C. Richson before a Committee of the House of Commons, namely, that whilst the number of day-scholars is 34,354, there is school accommodation for 74,887 children in public schools, exclusive of all private schools,—that of that amount, schools for no less than 43,146 children were provided between the years 1833 and 1851,—and that of 172 public schools nineteen only received building grants from the Government to the small aggregate sum of 8,283L.

The sum and crown of the evidence in proof of the sufficiency of the Voluntary system to reach our educational wants is found in the Census of 1851, compared with the earlier (but certainly less complete) returns of 1818 and 1833. From the Parliamentary Paper, No. 487 of the last session, we learn the following most gratifying comparison:—

DAY SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Years.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Proportion of Scholars to Population.
1818	19,230	674,883	1 in 17.25
1833	38,971	1,276,947	1 in 11.27
1851	46,114	2,144,377	1 in 8.86

Since 1818 the increase of day-scholars has been four times as great as the increase of population; and the increase of Sunday-scholars nearly eight times as great.

When it is remembered (says Mr. Baines in conclusion) that Sir James K. Shuttleworth admits the proportion of one day-scholar to eight inhabitants as that agreed upon as desirable by "most writers on the statistics of education," when it is seen that in 1851 we had reached the proportion of one to 8.86, and when it is observed by what a splendid amount of voluntary agency our great educational improvements have been originated and carried on, I know not how it is possible to resist the conclusion, that the Voluntary system is amply sufficient, as well as in its moral nature and influence incomparably superior to any governmental agency.

### Spirit of the Press.

#### THE REFORM BILL.

Possibly the Opposition may outbid Her Majesty's Government in the matter of parliamentary reform. We have already heard that Mr. Disraeli has been concocting a measure, and it is stated that the arrangement of its details have been entrusted to Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P., whom the country would be surprised to recognise as a hearty reformer. But he this as it may, the organ of the Opposition, the *Morning Herald*, is beginning to talk largely on the subject. It is difficult to believe that the following extract is taken from the columns of an ultra-Tory newspaper:—

A dozen years would not elapse before we should hear the cry again raised of "Reform!" and again we should witness Ministries disorganised by fruitless attempts to concert some further measure.

Our chief desire is that the question now raised may be finally settled. But to do this we must have a large plan—a plan thoroughly re-adjusting the whole representative system, and we feel convinced that the more complete and final the measure can be made, the more probability will there be of its easily becoming law.

Some persons, both among the Whigs and among the Conservatives, have a kind of dread of a Reform Bill, and feel inclined to imagine that the less there is of it the better. We regard this as a lamentable mistake. We feel very much disposed to say, on the other hand, that the larger the measure is the more probability there will be that it will turn out a good one.

Sure we are that if it could be agreed to discard entirely the whole of the present representation system, and to start altogether afresh on any fair principle, it would be nearly certain that the House of Commons so formed would be much more loyal, a much more Conservative assembly, than any that we have lately seen.

We earnestly wish that the leaders of the Conservative party would use the few weeks that remain in carefully examining this question. Let them go into the details of the case, and we are greatly mistaken if they would not come to these conclusions:—

That, in all probability, the safest scheme of Reform would be the largest, the most comprehensive.

That a few very simple principles would abundantly suffice for the framework of the improved system.

That the two main branches of the ancient system were: 1st. Household or occupation franchise for towns; and 2nd. Property or freehold franchise for counties.

That, preserving these two main branches, it is now expedient: 1st. That every 10L. householder, whether living in a town or village, should have his vote among the occupation voters. 2nd. That every 10L. householder or copyholder should have his vote among the county or property voters.

In working out this plan it would be easy, instead of disfranchising any town for being small, to include it in a hundred, or rape, or other district, so as to get rid of both corruption and nomination, and this without disfranchising any one.

#### HOW TO BEARD SOCIETY.

The [beard] movement has an advantage quite peculiar to it, inasmuch as the arguments on both sides have all the amusing elements of the ridiculous. The present custom is absurd. To foreigners who come from nations un mutilated in the face, the aspect of men stalking about in public, deprived of the distinctive ornament of the muzzle, and thus reduced to stubbled and rough copies of women, is more amusing than imposing. The North American Indian, who shaves his head and leaves a tuft in the centre for the convenience of his enemy in taking off the scalp, is actuated by a higher sense of honour than that which actuates Englishmen in compelling them to shave the muzzle and leave two scraps at the side for that domestic enemy the favourite child to tug at. The custom therefore is ridiculous; but the revolution is scarcely graver. The artist, who tells us that the beard is better than the shaven chin—personal comfort, which tells us that the operation of shaving is a daily torture—or common sense, which tells us that the fur upon the lips and round the throat in harsh weather is a natural "comforter"—have strong grounds on their side; but when the physician interposes, and gravely assures us that the national malady of consumption may be warded off by the natural respirator, and especially when the distinguished member of a public department heads the anti-razor movement, representing the movement as essential to public health—it may be said that material improvement is beginning to reveal among the soap-suds. One is prompted to ask whether the preacher practises; and perhaps a contemporary can tell us whether the great apostle of this bearded doctrine is himself an exemplar of his mission?

It is one that can only be taught by example, not inculcated by doctrine or ordered by statute. We



have a compulsory vaccination act, but a compulsory anti-shaving act would be tolerated only in Russia—or the Bank of England. Soldiers shave or grow by regulation, but civilians might at least claim freedom of action. The police have not been required to grow a handle by which to be bearded; but the authorities at the Bank, it is said, have put down certain rising moustaches; perhaps as dangerous to the safety of that institution. Such is our custom of tyranny in trifles: we grant a freedom to religious and political principles which we deny to the capillary principles; we admit private judgment on the most important questions, and deny it on the toilet question of the morning!—*The Spectator*.

#### SCHOOLING NOT EDUCATION.

Lord Ashburton's proposed education is the knowledge of common things. Unhappily it is the characteristic of the pedagogue proper to account things common as things unclean. Schoolmasters the most earnest and conscientious, men of high attainments, coop young and active boys together in close rooms hour after hour, like Strasburg geese, cramming them with particles of Greek, and forcing one bit of each boy's wits to enlarge unwholesomely at the expense of all the rest of him. The victims of such training are sent out into the world with a tumour of Greek and Latin carefully developed, or, it may be, with a fatty lump of mathematics got in an unwholesome way. Of this the best that we can hope for the future is, that it will subside (as it does) in the course of time, and that, as the boy of necessity grows subject to an active call on his neglected parts, these will be forced into action. In other words, we may indulge the sanguine expectation that, by the time he has lived some forty years or so in the world, he may have disencumbered himself of the most part of what is useless to him, and got into a proper state for the reception of something useful. Not that we need ever expect him to arrive at anything like a fair balance of knowledge. Never his can be the harmony or breadth of information that should belong to a man educated in a natural and normal way. Always hanging about him, in some form or other, will be the discomfort and dyspepsia of the *foie gras* established in his youth. Able to digest only certain kinds of things, he must remain at best in a weakly condition to the end of the chapter.

As for the education of English girls, perhaps the best to be said will be that it is an enormous credit to their nature, and a new title to our admiration, that they can possibly be what they are in spite of all that girl-schools strive to make them. Even in what are called the better classes, great must be the unhappiness carried home from the fashionable eclectic school-system. Swift's remark is still as applicable as when first made. The Dean touched upon a truth which any one may daily confirm, when he said that so many marriages were unhappy because young ladies spent their time in making nets and not in making ciges.—*Examiner*.

#### THE BLACK SEA AND THE BALTIC.

The Black Sea is larger than the Baltic, and receives larger rivers. The land which surrounds the Black Sea is almost everywhere fertile; great part of the lands on the Baltic are sandy plains, scantily covered with a meagre growth of heath. For a considerable part of every year the navigation of the Baltic is closed by ice; except in the Sea of Azoff, and some of the ports adjoining Odessa, the Black Sea can be navigated at all seasons. The Black Sea has excellent harbours on all sides; the southern and eastern shores of the Baltic are singularly defective in this respect. From its extent, position on the earth's surface, and physical structure, the commerce of the Black Sea ought far to exceed that of the Baltic, yet we find our trade with the former limited to comparatively minor operations on the Lower Danube, at Odessa, Taganrog, and Trebizond, while the Baltic trade of Sweden, Prussia, Russia, and Denmark, constitutes no inconsiderable fraction of our aggregate national commerce.

When with a view to attempt the solution of this riddle we come to examine more closely the social and political phenomena of the two regions we have been comparing, one important distinction immediately obtrudes itself on our notice. The gates of the Baltic are open to all the world; not only may the merchant ships of every nation enter there, but its men-of-war may follow to protect them. Hence, the balance of power is preserved on its waters, and the commerce of every people has fair play. The Black Sea, on the contrary, which has at a comparatively recent date been opened to all trading vessels, is still hermetically sealed in time of peace against the ships of war of all nations situated outside of the Dardanelles. The only men-of-war to be seen on its surface are those of Russia and Turkey; and, as the last-mentioned Power is only just emerging from a perilous passage in its social progress, strictly analogous to that through which the other passed about a century and a half ago, these two Powers have not hitherto been by any means on a footing of equality. The natural consequence of such a state of things has ensued. The stronger of the only two Powers entitled to maintain naval armaments on the Black Sea has exercised a monopoly of authority there; has given law in commercial and other matters not only to its weaker concurrent, but to all nations frequenting those regions for trade. The baneful fruits of this Russian domination may be seen at a glance. The intercourse of merchants from without the Dardanelles with the Turkish territory is almost entirely confined to Constantinople and Trebizond; the whole north-eastern coast of the Black Sea, inhabited by the independent Caucasian tribes, is interdicted to the access of all except Russian cruisers and a

few Russian traders; the commerce of the Sea of Azoff is kept by the restrictive policy of Russia in a puny and sickly state, its development at the embouchure of the Don (the natural entrepot on the west of the trade of the immense drainage basins of the Don and Volga, and of the whole Caspian) being actually less than that of any fourth-rate English river; Odessa alone is, under a system of Government favouritism, making real progress; the navigation of the Danube, the second European river in respect of size, the first in respect of the natural capabilities of the country through which it flows, and the numbers of people dwelling on its banks, is systematically obstructed and its trade paralysed. The dead weight of the Russian Government presses like an incubus on the industrial efforts of every people on the Black Sea, its own not excepted. Any Government possessed of such exclusive power as has hitherto been conceded to Russia on the Black Sea would probably have abused it in one way or other, but, with the exception perhaps of that of China, none could have done it so senselessly, with such detriment to its own people and to the whole of the commercial world. The termination of the exclusive preponderance of Russia on the Black Sea, is an indispensable pre-requisite to the full development of the commercial capabilities of that region. Trade cannot have fair play there until other naval standards—those of England, France, and America—wave on its waters on an equality with the Russian, reminding the Autocrat, by their mere presence, that, however powerful his Government may appear to his own serfs and courtiers, he cannot become more among nations than the equal of other Governments, and thus compelling him to act rationally and equitably. The access of American, French, and English men-of-war—of the men-of-war of all nations—to the Black Sea, there to watch over and protect the trades of each, must be made as free as their access to the Baltic, before the commerce of the former can have fair-play. In other words, the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus must be made as patent to ships of war as the Sound. An opportunity of effecting this now presents itself, which if neglected may not recur for centuries. The old treaties which closed the navigation of the Black Sea by diplomatic mounds and dykes have been shattered by the outbreak of hostilities between Turkey and Russia; these treaties are now worth no more than the price of what they are written upon as waste paper. International relations on the Black Sea must be reconstituted upon new contracts.—*Daily News*.

#### NATIONAL INTEMPERANCE.

(From the *Spectator*.)

Judging from the aspect of the floating population in the neighbourhood of the gin-palaces, our annual Saturnalia is said to have been characterised by a much more profuse consumption of exciseable liquors this year than usual; and the result of this discovery, whether real or imaginary, has been a brisk discussion on national intemperance and the best means of suppressing it. Independently of Christmas irregularities, the question has acquired additional importance lately, on account of the alleged increase of drunkenness among the working-classes during the last two years. In Ireland, it has been well ascertained that the temperance movement has proved a total failure; the consumption of spirits per head, last year, having been nearly double what it was in 1842. But in Great Britain, it was generally understood that the habits of the working-classes had improved considerably in this respect. The general tenour of the evidence given before the Select Committee on Public-houses last session was, that in most of the large towns in England, excessive drinking has very much diminished. Mr. Alderman Wire, solicitor to the Licensed Victuallers' Association, spoke strongly on this subject. According to that gentleman, the habits of the people have greatly improved within the last ten or twelve years, owing to the admirable manner in which the granting of licenses is conducted by the magistrates. He does not rest merely on his own experience or observation. For the purpose of showing how very much the consumption of intoxicating liquors has diminished during the last thirty years, he presented two tables; one showing the quantities of foreign and British spirits, beer, malt, and wine, respectively retained for home consumption, in each of the fifteen years ending in 1834; another showing the quantities consumed in each of the fifteen years ending in 1849. Taking British spirits alone, as furnishing the most important data relating to British intemperance, it appears that the quantity consumed in the United Kingdom in 1820 was 8,349,170 gallons, and that it rose to 23,397,806 gallons in 1834—130 per cent. above the proportionate increase in the population.

The second table presents a much more satisfactory state of things. From 26,745,300 gallons in 1836, the national consumption of British spirits had fallen off to 22,962,012 gallons in 1849, the last year comprehended in the table; and if we had no later evidence on the subject, we might conclude, with Mr. Alderman Wire, that the people are gradually advancing in sobriety and temperance. Unfortunately for his licensing theory, however, returns of the quantities of spirits consumed during the last three years have been published, and we are sorry to say, these do not bear out the argument of the agent for the licensed victuallers. During the three years ending 5th January, 1853, the consumption of British spirits in the United Kingdom has been, in 1851, 23,862,585; in 1852, 23,976,596; and in 1853, 25,200,879 gallons; and this, too, while the population has been becoming smaller rather than increasing. It is impossible to look at this fact without connecting it with the evidence from nearly all the manufacturing and mining districts, that

increase of wages leads to increased drunkenness. Among the coal-miners especially, to whose insubordination the present dearth of fuel must be in no small degree attributed, the increase of wages is said to have led in many places to idleness and debauchery. To well-educated workmen, who have acquired habits of saving, and who wish to improve their condition, an increase of income will only act as an additional incentive to greater economy and industry. To those, on the contrary, who have never known the comfort of a well-ordered home, or the pleasure which springs from a feeling of independence, an increase of wages too frequently furnishes the means of indulging their natural love of ease, or of spending a larger portion of their time in the beer-house or the gin-palace.

#### ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Railway slaughters have re-appeared with the Christmas holidays. A frightful disaster—not an accident—has occurred on the Taff Vale Railway. The branch from Merthyr to Dowlais has an incline of four hundred feet in one mile, which is worked by a stationary engine. On Wednesday, "the officials neglected to attach a rope to the mid-day passenger-train before starting it. It consequently dashed down the incline with prodigiously-increasing velocity as it neared the bottom. The guard leaped off the break soon after the carriages commenced their descent, and was unhurt. None of the passengers were, however, enabled thus to escape, as they were all locked in the compartments; and their shrieks while passing along the bridges over the roads near the town were most appalling. The branch joins on to the main line at the bottom of the incline by a sharp curve. The train abandoned the rails at this spot, leaped clear up into the air a great height; the carriages separating into shreds, the passengers thrown out, and, with the debris of the train, falling like a shower in the Taff river and on the adjoining cinder-tips. Notwithstanding this extraordinary violence, some of the passengers were enabled to walk away comparatively unhurt; others are much hurt, and two women are dying, one having her back broken, and the other a fracture of the skull, besides which they are frightfully lacerated and torn almost to pieces."

There was a fatal collision on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway on Thursday morning, at Newton-heath, near Manchester. A train leaves Manchester for Rochdale at 9.40, and stops at Miles Platting and Newton-heath stations—the latter four miles from the city. Five minutes later, an express train leaves Manchester for Oldham, stopping at neither station. Thursday morning was frosty, the ground covered with snow, and a heavy fog in the atmosphere. The first train was just about to move from Newton-heath station, when the express dashed into it, crushing the last carriage to pieces and damaging the one in advance of it. Miss Jane Sykes, a young lady of Lindley, near Huddersfield, died a few moments after she was picked up; her grandmother, Mrs. Lord, lies in a very dangerous state; Henry Tidy, a guard, is in peril from a concussion of the brain; and a dozen other persons were hurt, some seriously. The jury who have held an inquest on the body of Miss Sykes have returned the following verdict:—

We find that the death of James Sykes was caused by the collision of the express train to Oldham with the Yorkshire train, and that the death was accidental. And the jury take this opportunity of expressing their regret at the apparent carelessness of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company in allowing the express train to start at so short a time after the above train, and would suggest that in future more care be exercised, especially in foggy weather.

It was stated at the close of the inquiry that the last two months had been unprecedented for foggy weather, causing great anxiety to the railway officials on account of the consequent irregularity of trains, and up to this occurrence there had not been the slightest accident on the Lancashire and Yorkshire line.

Mrs. Webb and her sister, the Colchester shoplifters, have been sentenced to four months' hard labour in Springfield Gaol.

A large number of manufacturers in Leeds have been fined for neglecting to provide apparatus for consuming the smoke arising from their furnaces.

A young woman was seduced in the north of Ireland by a man who proposed to marry her; but the match was delayed by a dispute about the lady's dowry. She was a teacher in a school, and feared her apparent approaching maternity would cause her to be discharged. She induced her sister to don male clothing, cover the lower part of her face with flannel, and personate the swain; and in his name she was married by the registrar to her sister. When the seducer heard this, he refused to marry his victim—he was not going to commit bigamy. The powers of the law will probably be invoked to wring damages from him for the seduction.

A distressing suicide has been committed in Ireland, the victim of which is Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow Villiers Layard, formerly member for Carlow. For some little time past he had shown symptoms of mental derangement, talking of his pecuniary affairs as if they were much worse than they were. He had formerly an income of 800*l.*, which had latterly been reduced to 400*l.* Colonel Layard had been advised to remove from the suburbs into Dublin; he and his wife took lodgings in the city. At the Coroner's inquest, the lady gave this account of the shocking particulars of the suicide: "When I awoke this morning about eight o'clock, he seemed very much excited. He asked me to give him some laudanum which I had in my dressing-box. I said I would not give him any then, as Dr. Carroll would soon come and set him all right. I went into an anteroom, and fearing lest he might press me to give him the laudanum, I poured it into a basin. After the lapse of about two minutes, I returned to the bedroom, and saw the bed



full of blood, and then I saw him brandishing a razor and gashing at himself. I rushed upon him, but I was unable to prevent him, and he kept doing so notwithstanding my exertions. I shrieked for help; and the people of the house came and put me out of the room, and did all they could to get the razor from him. I returned to him soon after, and, clasping me by the hand, he said something like 'God bless you!' I am confident he was out of his mind. He was a man of ardent temperament, and authoritative in his manner, but very affectionate to us all. He had been in very low spirits for some time." Verdict—"Temporary derangement."

On the morning of Wednesday, a large ship foundered in the Irish Channel, about twenty-five miles East of Kingstown harbour. The Dublin steamer Prince saw the vessel sinking, and the master hastened to the aid of the crew; but when he arrived near the spot the ship was gone. Some twenty unfortunate creatures were seen floating in the icy-cold water of a boisterous sea, clinging to bits of wreck. The master of the Prince ordered out his boats; by some mismanagement, one got adrift, and the other was capsized: all was confusion. It is said that the people of the steamer would not aid their perishing fellow mariners. However that may be, they did not. A fishing-smack came up, and two men put off in a little boat and saved six men: the rest were drowned.

There has been an immense destruction of property by a fire amongst the great warehouses in Bread-street, Cheapside, and its neighbourhood. Breaking out on Saturday night on the premises of Messrs. Townley, hat manufacturer, it ran along the back warehouses, firing in succession the premises of Messrs. Liddiard and Co., 61, Friday-street; those of Messrs. E. Willett and Co., No. 63; and those of Messrs. Mair and Son, No. 60, all warehousemen. At the same time the flames were driven into the warehouses of Messrs. Mackerron and Sons, manufacturers, No. 54, Bread-street, and those of Messrs. Douglas and Co., likewise manufacturers, No. 6 in the same street. The firemen of the Brigade and West of England office made a vigorous attempt to confine the fire to the scene of its present operations, but without the least success, the flames extending to the warehouses of Mr. W. May, jun., silk and mohair manufacturer, No. 4, Bread-street, also into those of Mr. Thomas Greenless, warehouseman, and likewise into the property of Messrs. Broughton, Son, and Co., hardware and button warehousemen. The flames illuminated Bow Church, and brought out in bold relief the beautiful tracery round the gallery of St. Paul's Cathedral. The firemen prevented them from extending further; but so great was the main body of fire that for hours all the men could do was to cut off the flames when they threatened to seize upon the contiguous houses. Most of the premises and stock appear to have been insured. The fire was not completely extinguished on Monday afternoon. The destruction of property has been immense.

"A navvie" has been killed in a fight at a public-house near Bolton. His antagonist and a second are in custody.

A fire at Bradford, Yorkshire, has caused a loss of some 50,000*l*. The principal sufferers are Messrs. Berwick and Co., and Messrs. Broadbent and M. Crobin, stuff-merchants.

An attorney's clerk has been committed for three months imprisonment for travelling between Bingley and Shipley without a ticket, and attempting to defraud the railway company.

Early on Friday morning, a gentlemanly-looking man leaped from one of the centre recesses of Waterloo-bridge, and fell through the thin ice below.

Guernsey is very much excited by a shocking murder. John Charles Tapner, a clerk in the Ordnance-office, is on trial before the Royal Court for the murder of Mrs. Saujon, and the attempt to burn the body afterwards. It took seven days to complete the case for the prosecution; and the defence has yet to come off.

More than thirty persons were very seriously affected at Roscrea in Ireland on Christmas-day by eating "whole-meal" with which had been mixed the seeds (flour) of the bearded darnel, rye-grass, commonly called ryley. The symptoms were similar to *delirium tremens*—greatly impaired vision, everything appearing quite green to the sufferer, coldness of the skin, particularly of the hands and feet, great prostration of strength, and in several cases vomiting. All the sufferers are found convalescent, but have been much debilitated.

Two children, of the ages respectively of ten and seven, were killed a few nights since in the Colchester Union-house by fumes arising from a charcoal stove, which also nearly proved fatal to the mother and two other children in the same (sick) ward. There being no fireplace in the room, which was brick-floored, and the gas stove being out of repair, an old stove was borrowed by the master who ordered coke to be burned in it. None being procurable, the messenger unknown to him obtained charcoal, which was burnt in the stove. As long as the children were sitting up no ill effects were experienced, carbonic acid gas, as is well known, from being heavier than atmospheric air, forming a stratum next the floor, which rises in proportion to the quantity of vapour generated. But about an hour after they lay down to sleep they were seized with violent sickness, and the nurse was summoned to them, but, supposing it was caused by the ointment used for their disorder, she did not think it of sufficient importance to communicate to the master or surgeon. During the night, the sickness returned with considerable violence, and when the master came the next morning, he found life to be extinct not only in the boy, but in one of the little girls, and another was in a complete state of insensibility. The mother

was only partially under the influence of the poison, and the infant (singularly enough) was very little affected.

### Postscript.

#### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The mails from Constantinople are over-due—detained by the heavy fall of snow. We learn from Bucharest that on the 30th ult. the vast quantity of snow rendered operations improbable.

The so-called Constantinople insurrection of the 21st was only a kind of stormy remonstrance, put down without loss of blood. It is not yet clear what the Turkish policy will be, as the resolution to treat was taken by the Government, and not by the Divan, which had not yet met.

Two firmans have been sent to Servia: one guaranteed all the Servian privileges, the other declared all the Turco-Russian treaties null and void, but that Servia might demand the protection of all the Powers.

The Ottoman Government, in deference to the wishes of the ambassadors, and in the desire not needlessly to stimulate the prevalent warlike excitement, has forbore to publish the bulletins received from Kars and Erzeroum, as it did the narrative of Sinope. The substance of the reports to the Seraskier, however, has transpired through other channels, and is far from supporting the lofty language employed in the reports of General Andronikoff. It is not true, as the Russians assert, that the Turks lost twenty of their guns, nor yet that their camp equipage and material of war fell into the hands of the enemy. Instead of pursuing a routed and flying army, the Russians had to fight for all the ground they gained, which was about six miles. Abdi Pasha's army was not disorganised, but is preparing again to take the field, this time under a more experienced and energetic officer, and with a large infusion of regular troops. Kars is said to be in the hands of the Russians. The news of Sinope has thoroughly aroused the Turks.

A doubtful telegraphic message from Vienna, dated yesterday, says: "Russia is as much excited against Austria as against England and France." Why?

The Stockholm *Aftonbladet* announces, on authority, that the Secret Committee of the Swedish Diet has decided on strict neutrality in case of war. A treaty has been concluded with Denmark for a common course of operations by sea.

Some days back the public were positively assured that instructions were sent off on the 19th ult., for the combined fleets to enter the Black Sea. It is now as confidently stated that the news was premature. The accredited story now is, that the order sent off for the combined fleets to enter the Black Sea "required to be developed in its object"—that explanatory dispatches were requisite, of which the latest edition that our Minister and admirals at Constantinople will have to wait for, "will be carried out by the packet about to leave Marseilles." These dispatches, it is said, "will leave no room for doubt in the interpretation of them."

A correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette* wrote on the 24th ult. as follows: The principle which the allied Powers, France and England, intend to observe, is this—they will take armed possession of the Black Sea, and keep it so long as Russia does the same in the Danubian Principalities. The English and French cruisers have received orders to detain every Russian ship of war that attempts to put to sea, and they will compel it to return to the port it came from. In case of resistance the ship is to be captured by an action, if necessary.

A private letter from Malta, of December 28, states that the contractors for the supply of coal to the English fleet at several points in the Black Sea have received notice that they will be required to execute their orders within a very short delay. The depôts for the coal contracted for are at Sinope, Trebizond, and Varna.

#### LATEST FROM AMERICA.

We have advices from New York down to the 22nd ult. Advices from Washington state that the Naval Committee of the Senate had reported favourably on the immediate construction of six steam-frigates.

An exciting debate on slavery had taken place in the House on a resolution voting a sword and thanks to Captain Ingraham, for his conduct in the Smyrna affair, Gerrit Smith, New York Abolition representative, introducing the subject.

There have been railroad riots in Pennsylvania, in consequence of disputes about wages between a contractor and some Irish labourers. According to the last accounts, the citizens, &c., headed by the mayor, were tearing up the track of the Western-road, at the street crossings. At Fairview township the citizens were also tearing up the track. The bells were ringing, cannons firing, and the greatest excitement prevailed.

A body of men was being organised in New York to assist the Turks.

Letters from Halifax report that the Humboldt had gone to pieces—very little of the cargo saved.

Advices from New Orleans deny positively that any Cuban expedition is fitting out.

The United States Government has dispatched an

officer to the Pacific to take measures to capture the Sonora invaders.

Advices from St. Domingo report a difficulty between the Government and a French war steamer. The French wish Santa Anna to dismiss the Cabinet, and to appoint one to suit French interests. Great excitement in St. Domingo city in consequence.

The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies elected, on the 27th ult., for its President, M. Boncompagni, by seventy-four votes out of 107 voters. It afterwards authorised the Cabinet, by a majority of eighty-six to thirteen, to levy the taxes until the close of March, 1854. The Senate also voted on the same day the reply to the King's Speech, without any discussion.

Telegraphic communication is momentarily interrupted between Paris and Rouen, the intense frost having in many places caused the wires to snap.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Foreign-office, Downing-street. The Ministers present were—the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord J. Russell, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Palmerston, the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Newcastle, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir James Graham, Sir Charles Wood, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and Sir William Molesworth. The Council sat three hours and a half.

Yesterday Parliament was formally prorogued to the 31st inst., then to meet for the dispatch of business.

The coldest night experienced in this country for many years was on Monday, when the thermometer fell to 15, being 14 degrees lower than it was last Thursday night, when the mercury indicated 16½ Fahrenheit. At half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning the glass was quite as low as on the preceding night, but during the middle of the day the quicksilver rose as high as 30, and in the evening, at five o'clock, it stood at 31, but shortly after that hour it again fell to 20. The barometer at the same time stood at 29.19 deg. The wind blew tremendously in the early part of the day from east to north-east, but between seven and eight o'clock in the evening it veered towards the south-west, an indication of a change soon about to take place in the weather. The different parks were visited during the day by several thousands of sliders and skaters. The river Thames yesterday was so crowded with drift ice that all the steamboats were obliged to cease running.

Last night's *Gazette* contains an order closing more burial-grounds in the metropolis after the 9th instant.

The loss by the great fire in Bread-street is roughly estimated at 80,000*l*. It was not entirely extinguished until nine o'clock last night.

Yesterday morning, the extensive woollen mill of Messrs. Robert and Joseph Kelsall, at Rochdale, was almost entirely destroyed by fire, and two of the operatives lost their lives, while a considerable number of others were seriously wounded in endeavouring to escape. The entire loss sustained by Messrs. Kelsall and Co. is estimated at 12,000*l*, a considerable part of which is believed to be covered by insurance. An Irish boy is missing, and is supposed to have been buried in the ruins.

Yesterday morning, some gigantic shears erected on the eastern side of the Southampton Docks, for the purpose of lifting the steam machinery, such as boilers and engines, in and out of the mail packets, fell with a terrific crash—the noise being heard half a mile off. No less than 140 feet of masonry fell at the same time. It is supposed that the water behind the dock wall was formed into ice, and, acting like a wedge, forced out the wall, and the shears, losing their support, fell in consequence. To repair the dock and erect other shears, so as to restore what has been destroyed, just as it was before the accident, would cost about 15,000*l*.

The deaths in London registered in the week that ended last Saturday amounted to 1,656. Coroners' cases, that have been accumulating for some time, have partly contributed to produce the excess. The mortality has been raised principally by the severity of the weather. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1843-52 the average number of deaths was 1,276. The deaths arising from diseases of the respiratory organs rose last week to 347, while the corrected average for corresponding weeks is 259; to bronchitis 171 are attributed, to pneumonia 118, to hooping-cough 65. Ten deaths from cholera were registered in the week.

The poll of the Islington parish vestry to decide as to the adoption of the report of the burial board, recommending the purchase of thirty acres of land at Finchley, of the parish of St. Pancras, for an extramural cemetery, opened on Monday morning at eight o'clock, and continued yesterday from eight till six o'clock last evening, at which hour it finally closed. The numbers at the close of the poll were: For the adoption of the report of the burial board sanctioning the purchase, 997. For the amendment to refer the report back to the burial board for further consideration, 890. Majority, 607.

#### CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4.

In consequence of the severity of the weather, and continued improvement in prices of grain in our country markets, our wheat trade is 1s to 2s per quarter dearer to-day than on Monday. Flour is also dearer. Barley, beans, and peas, all held for more money, and oats saleable at 1s over Monday's quotations.

#### ARRIVALS THIS WEEK:—

	ENGLISH.	IRISH.	FOREIGN.
Wheat ....	Qrs. 880	Qrs. —	Qrs. 6840
Barley ....	1440	—	—
Oats ....	650	730	2110
Flour ....	820	—	— sacks 12770 brls.



**THE NONCONFORMIST,**  
a first-class Newspaper, published every Wednesday  
Evening, Price 6d.,

Edited by **EDWARD MIALI, M.P.,**  
was Established in 1841, and has secured the approbation  
of a large circle of readers and of contemporary journals.

#### USUAL CONTENTS:

Articles on the leading Ecclesiastical, Political, and  
Social Topics of the day, written in a liberal and unsec-  
tarian spirit.

A careful digest of the week's news, adapted for family  
reading.

Current commercial information, including Monetary  
Affairs, copious Market Reports, &c.

Colonial and General Correspondence.

Reviews and Notices of New Publications.

Reports of Religious and Philanthropic Meetings.

Information on Science and Art—Literary Gossip—  
Facts and Facets, &c.

During the past year, the *Nonconformist* has bestowed  
special attention upon all questions before Parliament in-  
volving the principle of Religious Freedom—has taken an  
active part in the Educational Controversy—given full  
information on the question of the hour, such as the his-  
torical and present relations of Russia and Turkey, &c.  
—repeatedly discussed Sanitary matters, and other social  
questions, including the Dwellings of the Poor, Juvenile  
Crime, Strikes, and the Law of Partnership, the Peace  
Movement, the Maine Liquor Law, &c.

A SERIES OF ARTICLES ON PARLIAMENTARY REFORM  
are now in course of publication.

The WEEKLY PARLIAMENTARY NOTES will be resumed  
with the ensuing Session.

Published by William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street, who  
will forward the *Nonconformist* for three, six, or  
twelve months on the receipt of a Post-office order for  
6s. 6d., 12s., or 26s.

\*. Mr. Freeman will also be happy to supply, as a  
handbill, carriage free, any quantity of the above, to friends  
who may be willing to circulate them.

#### TO ADVERTISERS.

The *NONCONFORMIST* is a family journal, and, as  
such, affords an excellent medium for advertisements  
of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and  
Religious Societies, Books, Situations, and Tradesmen's  
announcements, &c.

The advertisement duty having been repealed, we  
charge according to the space occupied; viz., 6d. per  
line up to eight lines, and 8d. per line beyond eight lines.

For the convenience of country friends, we may state, that  
on the average, eight words are contained in a line, and  
that each line of CAPITALS is charged as two lines. ADVER-  
TISEMENTS MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

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AND SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE PAPER, should be addressed  
to Mr. William Freeman, Publisher, 69, Fleet-street.  
London, to whom POST-OFFICE ORDERS must be made  
payable at the General Post-office.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"R. W. S."—We recommend him to have nothing to do  
with the "Matrimonial Institution." The advertise-  
ment found its way into our columns very much to our  
vexation. It was brought to our publisher's office, and  
paid for, to one of his clerks, during his temporary ab-  
sence. This, in the eye of law, constituted a contract,  
and our publisher was compelled to fulfil it. Arrange-  
ments have been made against the recurrence of any  
similar annoyance.

"Thomas Wyles."—We have no room for further discus-  
sion on the subject at present.

Received, on behalf of Mr. Voller, shipwrecked in the  
Meridian, from J. Snell, 11.

The Rev. G. C. Catherall desires thankfully to acknow-  
ledge the following subscriptions on behalf of Messrs.  
Martin and Swale, the churchwardens of Boroughbridge,  
whose hard case was recently detailed in our columns:

John Crossley, Esq., Halifax	£2 0 0
James Livesey, Esq., Preston	1 0 0
James Ashworth, Esq., Sunny Bank Mills, Rochdale	1 0 0
Henry Pease, Esq., Darlington	1 0 0
Edward Pease, Esq., ditto	1 0 0
Joseph Pease, Esq., ditto	1 0 0
John Pease, Esq., ditto	1 0 0
John B. Pease, Esq., ditto	0 10 0

\*. As soon as the ordinary edition of our present num-  
ber is exhausted, the Supplement, containing the  
abridgement of the Census Report, and Tables on "Re-  
ligious Worship," will be published separately, on  
stamped paper, so as to go free by post. Price 6d.  
As only a limited number will be printed, it is re-  
quested that orders may be sent early to the Publisher.

We beg to announce that it is our intention, during  
the present year, to give, once in about every Six  
Weeks, a LITERARY SUPPLEMENT of Eight  
Pages, containing Reviews of the most Valuable  
Publications of the day.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 4, 1854.

#### SUMMARY.

At the present moment the weather exercises  
an important influence, not only on our social  
relations and means of locomotion and traffic,  
but on the policy of nations. The snow and  
frost that block up our streets, cover our iron-  
roads, and drive us closer to the domestic  
hearth, impede the operations of hostile armies  
and fleets. At the present moment, the last  
chance of maintaining peace in Europe, de-  
pends, under Providence, on the continuance  
of the rigours of winter. The Emperor  
Nicholas has yet another opportunity of with-  
drawing from his infatuated course. It will have  
been observed of late how accurately the *Times*  
reflects the policy, so far as it is permitted to  
transpire, of the Aberdeen Ministry. In an  
article yesterday, the substance of which we  
have copied elsewhere, the strength of the com-  
bined English, French, Turkish, and Egyptian  
fleet in the Bosphorus (about sixty sail of the  
line in all) is paraded evidently with the view  
of convincing Russia how hopeless are her  
prospects in the contest she is pro-  
voking. We are then informed that, although  
decisive instructions may have been forwarded to  
the ambassadors of the two Western Powers at  
Constantinople, it is scarcely possible that any  
operations can be commenced on the Black Sea—  
the northern shores and ports of which are  
perhaps blocked up with ice—while the present  
severe weather lasts. "The best naval authori-  
ties express doubts of the possibility of  
maintaining a close blockade of the coast of  
the Crimea and Cherson at this time of  
the year." It appears that upon the naval  
authorities in the Bosphorus now devolves the  
responsibility of entering the Black Sea, according  
to the orders said to have been sent out to Con-  
stantinople on the 19th ult.

Will the Czar, at the eleventh hour, recede?  
is the question in everybody's mouth—and in  
order to account for his infatuation, and in the  
absence of definite information, the more excited  
portion of our contemporaries continue to re-  
iterate the statements that he has some secret as-  
surances or information which induce him to beard  
the other Powers of Europe, and that Court  
influence, up to the present moment,  
secretly directs our foreign policy, and aggra-  
vates rather than averts the perils of a European  
war. We look forward with some relief to the  
approaching meeting of Parliament, as we may  
then hope to see these injurious rumours either  
fairly discussed or peremptorily denied, and may  
also obtain some reliable statement of the policy  
pursued by our Government during the months  
of the recess. Perhaps none look forward to  
these explanations with greater eagerness than  
Lord Aberdeen himself.

If we attempt to find an answer to the ques-  
tion—"will Russia persevere," in the general  
aspect of continental affairs, the response is not  
favourable. Independently of the shadowy  
rumours of the activity of Russian intrigue  
throughout Central Asia, we learn that great  
preparations for war are being made at St.  
Petersburgh, and that the Czar has been using  
his influence with Sweden and Denmark to  
induce those Powers to exclude the Western fleets  
from the Baltic. A treaty between those two  
States for a common course of operation by sea has  
been concluded, and the Swedish Diet has resolved  
on strict neutrality in case of war—which  
neutrality is interpreted by the *Morning Post*  
into the exclusion of all ships of war from the  
Baltic. If our Government are resolved on  
betraying the honour of this country, as their  
opponents allege, they adopt a very eccentric  
means of showing it. From quarters too various  
and distant to be doubted, we learn that they are  
actively, though silently, preparing for the  
coming emergency.

Whatever the enjoyment or inconvenience  
occasioned by the cold,—whatever may be hoped  
from its remarkable political influence,—the  
home duties it imposes are evident and genial.  
At such a season, there falls due the debts of  
generous compassion that may have been accu-  
mulating through less trying periods. The birds  
that alight with unwonted daring on our  
frozen window-sill, and take from our hand  
with a grateful chirp the food they cannot  
reach through snow and ice, must remind us of  
fellow-mortals of more value than many sparrows,  
but scarce less helpless—of homes where the  
fire cannot be heaped up as the cold intensifies;  
of hands condemned to idleness by the frost that  
also stimulates the clamours of the stomach. While  
private charity is given with not indiscriminating  
liberality, it should be seen that the public  
provision ordained by law is freely administered.  
In several instances, within the last week, poor-  
law officers have been sternly reprimanded by  
police magistrates for harshness or neglect.  
Public feeling will approve the severest of these  
censures, and much unnecessary suffering may  
be saved by the knowledge that immediate relief  
is the distinct legal claim of the absolutely  
destitute.

Even those who think, with the Earl of Wilton,  
that any contribution to the Preston operatives'  
fund is but the encouragement of a self-destructive  
obstinacy, will not be sorry to know that the  
privations which would otherwise increase  
the bitterness of fancied wrong, are miti-  
gated by weekly-increasing payments. Up-  
wards of 3,000*l.* have this week been dis-  
tributed among some fifteen thousand applicants.  
The undiminished resolution of the men is met  
by another month's adjournment by their  
masters, and an extension of the mill-owners'  
organisation to nearly every town in the district.  
Subscriptions of a large amount are, it seems,  
to be made in aid of such as may feel the pres-  
sure of their mutual bond of 5,000*l.* Where-  
unto this thing will grow, is a question which  
every employer of labour, and every worker for  
wages, throughout the land, is deeply interested  
in considering.

Cholera is at work—according to a report of  
the Board of Health—in many parts of Scotland,  
in Cornwall, and in the metropolis, despite  
the fierceness of the cold, which also swells the  
metropolitan bills of mortality to an excess  
of 380 deaths, arising chiefly from diseases of  
the respiratory organs. At such times,  
we expect to see the aged and the ailing drop  
off, naturally and almost painlessly, as the leaves  
in autumn. Thus, no sooner has the great  
Scottish Congregationalist been carried to  
the tomb, than an equally celebrated  
English preacher is added to the dead.  
The Rev. William Jay—familiar to all of us  
from childhood, to our fathers before us, and even  
to their fathers; a celebrity of three generations;  
a contemporary of the elder and the younger Napo-  
leon—has, at last, yielded up his spirit under the  
pressure of age and long-standing disease. The  
popularity of the deceased minister is a wonder to  
some, to whom his eloquence is only a tradition.  
They look in vain in William Jay's writings for the  
secret of his wide-spread renown. They may be sure,  
however, that it was not without remarkable  
adaptation, if without remarkable power,  
that he maintained so prolonged and unexcep-  
tionable a fame.—Of quite another class of mind,  
and of a much more circumscribed sphere of  
usefulness, yet withal a worthy and honourable  
man, was the deceased Sir William Lowthrop; a  
record of whose death will be found in another  
column.

A singular anomaly is observable in the  
measures taken by the Government of France to  
fence off the natural results of scarcity and com-  
mercial disturbance. While another step is  
taken in the direction of free-trade by  
the decree admitting British grown cotton, the  
municipality of Paris are coerced into maintaining  
a low price of bread to the consumer at the cost of  
12,000*l.* per week to the tax-payer! The absurdity  
is heightened by the fact that this sum is  
raised by an increase of octroi-duty on other  
articles of food. Free from this eccentricity  
of enlightened despotism, and of unmixed benefit  
to three nations, are the decrees remitting the  
coal and iron duties of France and of the coal  
duties of Belgium. "Sweet are the uses of



adversity!" May whatsoever trials await us in the year now entered, turn out, like this of dearth in the food of man and his industry, to the furtherance of a sound economy and lasting plenty!

### PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

#### OUR BOROUGH REPRESENTATION.

In former articles we have discussed some of the leading principles which, in our judgment, the forthcoming Reform Bill, if it approximate to the demands of public opinion, must necessarily embody. The question is too important, and the times are too serious, to admit of large experiments affecting the basis of our representative system. Whatever may be urged in theory for a distinct representation of classes, it is obvious that it would practically involve a fundamental change in our existing electoral constitution. This, however, is not what the nation wants. It asks for no untried novelty, but simply for an equitable adjustment, and a reasonable expansion, of materials with which it has been long familiar. For this reason, among others, a seat in Parliament should bear some relation to the population and property of the place which elects its members—the proportion of borough to county members should remain pretty nearly as it is—and the franchise, extended to all rate-payers, should be identical in towns and counties. These, as our readers will remember, are the points which our former observations were intended to elucidate.

The ground may now be considered clear for action. Our next step will be to see to the just application of these principles—the immediate effect of which will be a large and wholesome change in our borough representation.

There are in England alone twenty-seven boroughs having less than 500 registered electors each, and each returning to the House of Commons two members, or altogether fifty-four. There are also thirty-two boroughs similarly disqualified, returning one member each. Wales returns but three borough members with a less constituency than 500. Scotland only one. Here, then, is a total of ninety seats allocated to towns which have no claim whatever to the distinction they enjoy. Every one of these boroughs should be merged in the counties to which they respectively belong, and the seats which until now have been at their disposal, or rather, too commonly at the disposal of their patrons, should be forthwith transferred to more important places. The evidence given before the numerous Election Committees during last session was so strong, so irresistible, against these petty constituencies, as to have rendered it hopeless for even Conservative statesmen to stand up in defence of them. They are doomed to political extinction by all parties, and the only serious question is as to the mode of distributing the vacant seats.

We have already assigned our reasons for preserving, in its present proportion, or thereabouts, the representation of towns in the House of Commons. We proceed, therefore, to indicate the changes which, in our opinion, should be adopted, with a view to fill up the vacancies resulting from the necessary process of disfranchisement. And first of all, we remark that there are twelve boroughs now returning to Parliament two members each, the population of which exceeds 150,000, and in which rated property is in due proportion. The City of London, which has only 127,000 inhabitants, is allowed the privilege of sending four representatives. There appears no valid reason why the metropolitan boroughs, together with Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and Dublin, should not be put upon an equal footing with the City. This will take twenty-four from the ninety seats requiring re-allotment. There are also five boroughs with a population ranging above 30,000 each, having but one member. To each of these, in all fairness, another should be added. There are four metropolitan districts—namely, Chelsea, Kensington, Hammersmith, and Fulham, which are justly entitled to claim and have two members apiece. There are also, wholly unrepresented, three provincial towns of growing wealth and importance, each possessing over 20,000 inhabitants. To these we would attach the privilege of filling two seats in the Lower House—and we would give one member each to twenty-six other towns, having

a population exceeding 10,000 souls. These arrangements will leave seventeen seats undisposed of—but, we believe, the towns would be satisfied to leave them to be assigned to other than municipal constituencies.

Middlesex, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Surrey, are at present under-represented. Let each of them receive two additional members. The remaining nine seats might probably be distributed among learned bodies. The University of London, the Scotch Universities, and the Durham University, would absorb all the representative power retained for re-assignment. The experiment recommended by the *Edinburgh Review*, and enforced by the reasonings of the *Spectator*, would thus be tried on a limited scale, too small, indeed, to endanger national interests, but large enough to test its probable value.

Some such plan as the above, conjoined with a wide extension of the franchise, would give, we think, their fair measure of political and Parliamentary influence to the town population of this empire. It is not complete, we confess—it does not wholly quadrate with theory—it still leaves some inequalities unadjusted, and some anomalies unredressed. But it is practically sufficient, at least for several years to come—it is in strict accordance with precedents, and it carries on toward fuller development the main principle on which the Reform Act was moulded. Other aspects of the question remain to be considered, but we will not do them the injustice of discussing them now. They will come before us more advantageously in future articles.

#### ANTICIPATIONS OF 1854.

THERE was a time,—if the earliest and best remembered historians are to be believed,—when Nature had such close sympathy with Man, as not infrequently to manifest, by voice and deed, solicitous foreknowledge of his affairs; when mystic lights played around the cradle of an infant predestined to celebrity, and miraculous darkness boded the hero's death. Did this sympathy still exist, or still thus display itself, there would have been no insignificant show of wonders in the heavens above and on the earth beneath, as 1853 yielded up to its successor the emblems of a sovereignty that is never for a moment suspended. How far the year just departed exceeded, or fell behind, in the number and magnitude of its events, its recent predecessors—what was the tendency of its current incidents—with what emotion it deserved to be dismissed—we have already endeavoured to estimate. This, at least, was clear from our review,—that 1854 would succeed to a heritage heavily encumbered with anxieties; to duties of such gravity and force, to exigencies so imminent and perilous, that it would probably be known, in the history of the nineteenth century, as the year of the re-beginning of troubles.

The most conspicuous and momentous of the conditions into which the new year is born is that of war. Many times, since the fall of Napoleon proclaimed the universal restoration of peace, has its interruption been threatened; and more than once our own fleets have been actually engaged in hostilities, while our armies have been, almost without intermission, employed in frontier warfare. But, this time, it is no mere diplomatic squabble that excites apprehension,—no battle of Navarino, or bombardment of Acre, or capture of Rangoon, that is heralded by the "coursers of the air." Two of the great European Powers are at open war, and engage, on one side or the other, every other European Power. Ourselves are deeply pledged to the conflict, and may have already plunged into the fray. It may be a short war, but it cannot be a trifling one. We may within three months destroy the Czar's maritime arsenals, seal up his ports, annihilate his navy and his commerce, cut off his communications, and thus cripple his strength; and that without doing much injury to our own trade. But to do this is only to punish Russia,—not to save Turkey. To sustain her in a military contest with her gigantic neighbour, will require armies,—and while France finds men, we shall be expected to find money. We may raise Sweden against Russia on the north, perhaps Poland on the west; but she, it seems,

has already instigated Persia to annoy us in the east. We are physically strong in the alliance of France, but politically that is an uncertain gain; for it will almost certainly bind Austria to the side of Russia, and the conquest of Italian ports by France will disturb that very "balance of power" for which alone our rulers will fight. The disposition of the German Powers is alike uncertain and important. The States that lie between France and Austria, will be exposed to a cross-fire, with the unextinguished embers of domestic revolution ever ready to flame forth. Thus, it would seem that vast and incalculable are the issues that now hang upon a word. The first shot fired from a British cannon may shatter a fabric that British statesmen have been for ages careful to maintain.

It will more concern our people to know that the first Parliamentary discussion on a motion for war, the first item of war estimates voted, may be the commencement of an indefinite obstruction of legislation and derangement of finance. We have been lately exulting over the death of party, and over the establishment of sound fiscal principles. We may be fated to see party resuscitated in its worst shape, and the income-tax screwed up again to ten per cent. The conduct of the war will afford scope enough for criticism when discussion of its origin has at length been laid asleep. Ministers will have ready furnished to their hands, even by Radical journalists, an excuse for postponing the reform on which they have disagreed, and to which they probably assent with unanimous reluctance. Every project of ameliorative legislation will have to make way against multiplied obstructions. Every hoped-for reduction of fiscal burdens will be indefinitely postponed. And yet, there is not an abuse or an omission in our political and financial systems, that will not be the more keenly felt. The non-representation of the people in Parliament will press upon them with intolerable weight, when taxation is augmented by the cost of fleets and armies in actual service. The monopoly of Government will be more odious than ever, when it is seen that that monopoly represses talent in every department of the public service. The increase of pauperism and crime, ever to be reckoned among the costs of war, will intensify our social evils, while all attention and activity are absorbed by the battle-field. True, all these evils may be mitigated, and some of them averted, by vigour in administration; and that may be ensured by Parliamentary purification; but it is just one of the disadvantages to which 1854 is heir, that that which was to have come to us as a gift must now probably be extorted by struggle, and that a spirit equal to the struggle has yet to be evoked.

Independent of these inauspicious circumstances is the fact—for such we reckon it,—that the strife of classes now raging in Lancashire, will be a protracted one; and that cholera will again be upon us in the course of the year. We doubt whether under the most favourable commercial conditions, the strike and lock-out would not have taken place. Both parties to this unhappy contest seem agreed—and it is the only point on which they are agreed—in the admission that it is not one of wages alone, but also of mastery. If this be indeed the case, the greater the general prosperity, the more fierce and prolonged the struggle. As it is,—with wages declining, and food at an enormous price, in the midst of a severe winter, and with war threatening further to darken the gloom,—there is an obstinacy, an exasperation, and withal a *tactique*, on either side, that forebode a long continuation of a spectacle truly distressing to the thoughtful and humane. There is also reason to fear that the pestilence waits only the retreat of winter to advance upon us with all its terrors; and, despite the feeling of personal security which some may legitimately cherish, who does not tremble at heart for the multitude to whom exemption is hopeless, just because precaution has been so long delayed?

Courage, dear reader! We have exhausted our catalogue of ills,—and good remains. Bitter is the cup which 1854 presents to us, but we see a precious residuum of health at the bottom. Even war, though full of evils as Pandora's box, like it, has hope at the bottom. We have not been



accustomed, through the eleven years of European peace which we have known in our public capacity, to represent war as a thing of unmitigated evil;—while painting its mischiefs, inevitable and aggravated—the amount of pain and death it inflicts, the immorality to which it surely gives birth, the incidental atrocities of which it is guilty, the loss in money and money's worth which it entails—while setting forth these as vividly as we were able, we have never concealed that as it might be just and necessary in its origin, so also it might be of advantage in its ultimate issues. We do not fear, therefore, a charge of inconsistency in saying this. Let England only be assured that she goes into this quarrel at the stern bidding of necessity, and she need not fear,—however protracted the struggle, that her strength will fail,—however uncertain the issues, that it will not be overruled for good. To her, war can scarcely be other than a calamity—to the enemy, it may be a retributive catastrophe; to his victims, the means of avenging and deliverance; to his own subjects, the letting-in of civilising, pacificating influences. And our domestic political strife may render our promised Reform Bill a reality and a satisfaction. The very thoroughness of the mutually destructive game at which capital and labour are playing, may teach them their true relations. And certainly, the epidemic visitation which menaces us will not be in vain—will be as much in mercy as in justice—if it extort from rulers, central and local, only as large an instalment of sanitary improvement—our true “debt of nature”—as did the last. At any rate, we will look with an eye of faith down the vista that opens darkly, doubting not that light is hidden, light pure and abundant, in the obscurity we cannot pierce. Our knowledge of things conjoins with our trust in God to assure us that all the ages are equally beloved, and that to no one year is assigned the cheerless mission of leading humanity backward on its way towards the peace that is based on righteousness, freedom, and unity.

#### THE WEST INDIES.—BRITISH GUIANA.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of this colony (Mr. Walker) was Government Secretary to a very able Governor, Sir William Colebrook, at Antigua; afterwards to Sir Henry Barkly, and immediately was Lieutenant-Governor of British Guiana, which office he now fills in a very honourable and useful manner. He spoke with great liberality and effect, at a recent meeting of the Bible Society at Demerara, and is understood to think well of, and act cordially with, the missionaries of all denominations, in their zealous and praiseworthy attempts to instruct the population, and to enable the former slaves to qualify themselves for the right use of freedom. No one is better acquainted than Mr. Walker with the fearful list of Coolie emigration, and the danger of incurring a debt which, when unprofitably spent, will be very hardly and reluctantly paid. Neither is he ignorant of the sickness and mortality which, in the tropics, are the necessary consequence of leaving the estates, villages, and towns imperfectly drained. We should like some member of Parliament to move for an inquiry as to the number of emigrants who died in the course of a few months at a place called Blairmont in Berbice, some years ago; and, generally, as to the cost and loss, both of money and life, arising from emigration to British Guiana, since the Colonial-office, in spite of advice, remonstrance, and protest, gave their sanction to a measure so fruitful of discontent and ultimate injury to the planters as well as to the Creole population. Had the Parliamentary loans been applied to thorough-drainage, improved roads, and perfect machinery, the money might as this have been in a course of rapid repayment. Both Lord Grey and Mr. Hawes were faithfully warned and advised, but without effect. Nothing was attended to by them that was not recommended and urged by the colonial governors; and, if they were uninformed or ill-advised, it went ill with the colonists. It may not be too late to repair the evil, if the Duke of Newcastle, Sir Henry Barkly, and Mr. Walker, will apply their minds and energies to the subject. If not, we hope some member of the House of Commons will think it worth his while to move for a committee to inquire into the cost, profit, loss, and mortality of Coolie emigration, and the means both of increasing the quantity, and lessening the cost, of cultivation and manufacture, so as to enable the West Indian sugar, coffee, and cotton growers, and manufacturers, fairly to compete with, and ultimately undersell, the slave-

owners of Cuba, Porto Rico, Surinam, and America. If the lands were thorough-drained, and cultivated by ploughs and oxen, instead of as now by manual labour entirely; and if the new methods of manufacturing sugar were adopted, by which the enormous waste on the passage home would be prevented, there can be no doubt that sugar-making and cotton-growing would be found highly profitable; and that a larger amount of capital than ever would find its way to the West Indies. Persons who have not well considered this subject can hardly be aware of the fact, that scarcely more than one half of the juice extracted from the cane is now made into sugar; and that a very large proportion of this, when so made, leaks out on the passage home. Of the 200,000 tons of sugar annually imported into this country from the British colonies, at least ten per cent., or 20,000 tons is lost on its way to a market. This 20,000 tons, if properly made, according to the new method of evaporating and cleansing, would be worth 18s. per ton, or 360,000l. sterling. In the nineteen years, then, that have passed since 1834, as much sugar has been actually lost as would now yield more than six millions of money. If this sum had been ever since accumulating in the hands of the colonists, we should never have heard of a stoppage of supplies, either in British Guiana or Jamaica; and neither Sir George Bentinck nor Mr. Baillie, would have engaged the attention of Parliament as they did, for months, in fruitless and vain attempts to restore Protection. Let the time past for all such follies suffice, and all who take an interest in the cause of freedom and free-trade see what may now be done to restore prosperity to the colonists, and thus in the most effectual way to put down slavery both in America and the Spanish and Dutch colonies, by proving that the land may be profitably cultivated, and sugar and cotton sent to our market without being stained by the sweat and blood of the enslaved African. At present we pay millions annually for cotton, coffee, tobacco, and sugar, profitably produced, it is true, but by means from which humanity and Christianity revolt.

#### INCIDENTS OF THE SEASON.

The winter seems to have fairly set in with rigorous severity. From all parts of the country north of London, we hear of snowfalls more or less heavy—in Scotland interrupting the delivery of mails, and in more southern counties, retarding every kind of travelling. In and about the metropolis, there has not been much snow since our last, but an almost continuous frost. The frozen waters in the parks have been covered with thousands rejoicing in their sport, and suffering nothing worse than an occasional bump. The ice was, on Monday, seven or eight inches thick. The only danger apprehended was from explosions of the confined air; to prevent which, vents were made in various parts, and a warning set up.

But, while the frost brings healthful sport to the holiday-makers of the Serpentine, it is a serious matter in the City and thoroughfares. The slipping and falling of the horses—often breaking a limb, and in some cases necessitating slaughter—is painful to behold. Nor are accidents confined to quadrupeds. Injuries from falls on the pavement are so numerous as to heavily tax the accident staff at the hospitals. The example of the authorities in the Chelsea district, who have caused cart-loads of sand to be laid daily on the roads and pavements of the principal thoroughfares, might be generally followed throughout the metropolis with beneficial effect.

In Paris there has been much snow, and such severe frosts, that the Seine is completely blocked up.

#### Court, Personal, and Political News.

The Court has been engaged in the usual festivities of the season at Windsor. Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, skated in the Home Park, several days last week, the Queen looking on. The Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg has left for Lisbon.

On Thursday evening, a ball took place in the servants'-hall at Windsor Castle, in which the whole of the domestic and other servants belonging to the Castle and Royal domain, to the number of nearly 200, took part. During the merry dance Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by Lord and Lady John Russell, the Earl and Countess Granville, Colonel Biddulph, and others who had formed the Royal circle at dinner, were present. Her Majesty's annual gifts to the poor were distributed in the Riding-school at Windsor Castle on Saturday morning. The recipients consisted of about 600 poor persons residing in Windsor and Clewer parishes, the Queen and Prince being present. The gifts consisted of joints of meat proportioned to the various families, and clothing divided among the members of the Clothing Club established under the patronage of Her Majesty, all members receiving according to their contributions, with the additions made by the Queen's bounty. Coals were also distributed at the houses of the poor people. Amongst the visitors at the Castle have been the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Granville, Lord John Russell, Lord Raglan, and the Marquis of Abercorn.

Prince Albert, through “C. Grey,” has sent a letter to the Council of the Society of Arts suggesting that

“it might prove useful, and could scarcely fail to be highly interesting, if a series of authentic portraits of distinguished inventors, either in art or science, were collected for exhibition on some future occasion, and historically classified. An attempt to form a collection of this description might also prove the means of rescuing from destruction many records that may still exist of bygone men, eminent in science or art; and if a catalogue were added, containing some short biographical sketch of their lives, it might tend to the further useful result of leading others to study and attempt to emulate the means by which such men acquired their reputation.”

A nephew of Robert Burns is a Free Church minister at Dunedin, in New Zealand.

Mr. Headlam, M.P. for Newcastle-upon Tyne, has seriously injured his legs by a fall.

Tickets for viewing the House of Lords will be issued to the public every Saturday, from the Lord Great Chamberlain's office.

The Marquis of Londonderry has granted the Wesleyans of Newtown a beautiful and venerable site for a chapel in the town, at a nominal rent.

Amongst the fashionable intelligence the following is recorded: His Excellency Namik Pasha honoured F. W. Slade, Esq., Q.C., brother of the gallant Muchaver Pasha, with his company at dinner on Thursday at his residence at Lowndes-square.

The O'Connellites are endeavouring to get up a national money-offering to Mr. John O'Connell. A week has brought the contributions of five “enthusiasts,” whose aggregate subscriptions amount to the unassuming sum of 43s., three of which are contributed in postage stamps.

J. B. Hume, Esq., barrister-at-law; J. Simon, Esq.; and J. F. Bateman, Esq., have been appointed Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the causes which have led to and have aggravated the late outbreak of cholera at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Gateshead, and Tynemouth.

Lord Palmerston is making arrangements for appointing at each prison a Roman Catholic priest, to be paid by an annual sum proportioned to the average number of Catholic convicts; the Catholic chaplain is to have the same facilities of access to the Catholic convicts which the Protestant chaplain has to the Protestant convicts.

The *Liverpool Times* understands that exertions are being made in Manchester to raise and present a testimonial (in the shape of a life annuity) to Mr. Archibald Prentice, author of the “History of the Anti-Corn-law League,” who, for many years, was the editor and proprietor of the *Manchester Times*, and whose exertions contributed so largely to the success of the Anti-Corn-law League. The movement has been originated by a few of Mr. Prentice's friends, who feel desirous that, in his declining years, he should be released as much as possible from pecuniary cares.

The Board of Trade Department of Science and Art has issued a circular to the masters of schools throughout the country on the subject of elementary drawing, with the view of obtaining evidence as to the best modes now practised of affording such instruction. The circular points out that the Department views the acquirement of the power of drawing, “much less as related to fine art or for the encouragement of artists, decorative or otherwise, than as promoting accurate observation by the eye, a habit of seeing correctly, and a rapid means of explanation where writing fails, useful in every relation of life.” Examples are wanted; and to this end the circular requests masters to furnish specimens, for which they are prepared to pay five shillings for every example selected for publication. The masters are also requested to state the processes by which they teach, with the view of determining on the best.

Mrs. Howitt has written a letter of explanation as regards her share in the inaccuracies and personalities complained of by Miss Bremer in the English translation of her “Homes of the New World.” The following extract contains the substance of Mrs. Howitt's note: “Miss Bremer first mentions an error at page sixteen, and as it refers to a lady for whose character I have great esteem, I would not willingly have misrepresented her in any way. But it must be remembered that the translation was made from manuscript, where the two words *finkänsig* and *fyrkantsig* might easily be mistaken, and, not knowing the lady in question personally, the appropriateness or inappropriateness of the epithet was not apparent to me. As to ‘the misconception relative to the family H., on the Hudson,’ and the ‘two other passages of personal criticism,’ of which Miss Bremer speaks, I can say nothing, not knowing to what she refers. As regards the more important charge of the retention of painful personalities in the translation, I must now more than ever regret Miss Bremer's hasty revision of her letters for the press. In a work of this character, the spirit and scope of which are so large and truly noble, it is to be lamented that any petty personality whatever should have been admitted. Although employed merely as translator, not as editor, of the work, I requested permission to expunge various phrases and references to character, which, though allowable in the confidence of private correspondence, were out of place before the public. The objectionable mention of the good old couple, the Poinsetts, of Casa Bianca, was one of this class; and, though I received Miss Bremer's full permission for its expulsion, by some unaccountable oversight it appears to have been retained—probably because I received this permission when the manuscript was gone out of my hands, and in the hurried correction of the press it was overlooked—a circumstance which I extremely regret.”—Mrs. Howitt also prints a letter of thanks received by her from Miss Bremer; but it contains nothing to the purpose of the present controversy between author and translator.



## Miscellaneous News.

The London and North-Western Railway Company have determined on adopting a system of quarterly contract tickets between the principal towns upon their line.

An agitation is in progress in the City for the purpose of "procuring an alteration in the existing laws relating to the assessment of the poor-rate and the removal of chargeable poor." At a meeting of persons interested, on Wednesday, it was resolved to request the Lord Mayor to call a public meeting on the subject as early as possible.

An interesting young lady, ward of the Court of Chancery, being in possession of a handsome income, was lately called on to surrender about two-thirds of her property to a young gentleman connected with her family, who suddenly appeared from a distant land. Having clearly proved his rights at law, the lady was obliged to yield; but immediately on his being successful he popped the question, was accepted, and the broad acres, as well as the loving hearts, became at once united. The parties belong to the county, and were married in the city of Cork.—*Cork Constitution*.

Mr. Raine, a brewer in St. George-in-the-East, bequeathed a sum for a school, and an annual marriage gift of 100*l.* to such young women educated there who are approved of by the trustees. The girl who drew the gift on Monday week is an orphan, and when she left the school she was taken into the service of the Rev. Mr. Quekett. Should she get a suitor, he must be approved of by the trustees, when she will be married to him on the 1st May, the day being celebrated throughout the parish by the merry peal of the church bells, the whole of the hundred children, with the trustees, being present in the church.

For the past eighteen months there has been a reformatory school in existence on the estate of Mr. T. B. H. Baker, one of the magistrates of Gloucestershire, at Hardwicke. The first occupants of the school were three weakly boys; its holding was one acre of land. Last winter they took six acres; now they have ten. The first annual report, made on St. Thomas's-day, shows that twenty-three boys have been received; that the cost for the establishment has been 400*l.*, including 250*l.* for building; that the value of the stock, 171*l.*, reduces the whole cost to 230*l.*, or 11*l.* per head for eighteen months. Of the twenty-three boys received, four are failures, three have been provided for, and the remainder are undergoing the reformatory process.

Mr. W. S. Lindsay, the well-known shipowner, has written a letter expository of the great commercial advantages which must follow an exploration of Australia. Taking the Victoria River as "the great hall-door of Australia," he sketches a route, which, after various railways have been made, leaves the gold-fields at only twenty-two days' distance from us by steam! "When at Bombay, a day and a half or so, at any ordinary speed, would carry us by railway through Poonah to the ancient city of Goa, and through Seringapatam to Cochin or to Cape Camaran, if preferable. From Cochin to Cape Camaran, touching at Ceylon and at Sumatra, and Java if desirable, a steamer would reach the important river of Victoria (and it must, indeed, be an important river when the tide flows inland for sixty miles from its mouth) in about eight days, at the present rate of speed. From that part of the Victoria River (where I dare say a city not inferior to some of our own may yet be founded), we could, by means of railroads, if the country is traversable (and this Mr. Haug proceeds to ascertain), reach Adelaide, Melbourne, or Sydney in two or three days at the most." The sum of 3,500*l.* subscribed by the Government is too small for the adventurous explorers to do their work effectually. "I have gone into the details, and it appears to me that, including the cost of the camels and mules, the sum set apart in case of need should be at least 5,000*l.*"

Many of our readers will recollect the disastrous failure of the Monmouth and Glamorgan Bank in October 1851. The official managers engaged in winding up its affairs have recently issued a report to the shareholders, from which it appears that, when the bank stopped payment, the total liabilities amounted to upwards of 800,000*l.*; by the mismanagement of the concern, the whole of the paid-up capital (220,639*l.*) had been lost, and, in addition to this, a call of 60*l.* per share upon the proprietary was required to meet the emergency of the case. Inevitable ruin threatened the whole body of shareholders, and the prospects of the depositors and unsecured creditors were most unpromising. Fortunately, the shareholders succeeded in obtaining the appointment of three of their own number, Messrs. Thomas Wintle of Bath; Thomas Nicholson, of Lydney; and W. B. Watkins, of Cardiff, as official managers, in whom the creditors and shareholders generally reposed entire confidence; the unsecured creditors volunteered an abatement of 5*s.* in the pound, on condition of being paid within two years, the benefit of which has been given to the poorer shareholders who have thus been preserved from ruin, and enabled to maintain their position. On the 30th September last, the liabilities had been reduced from 814,000*l.* to 154,000*l.* A further large amount has since been cleared off, and it is expected that the winding-up of this disastrous concern will be brought to a speedy termination, with a much more favourable result than was anticipated two years ago.

Charles Lamb, sitting next some chattering woman at dinner (says Moore in his *Diary*), observing he didn't attend to her, "You don't seem," said the lady, "to be at all the better for what I have been saying to you."—"No, Ma'am," he answered, "but this gentleman at the other side of me must, for it all came in at one ear and went out at the other."

## SCHOOLMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday, Mr. Alderman Challis presided over a meeting convened for the purpose of forming "The United Association of Schoolmasters of Great Britain." Among those present were the Rev. J. Curwen, of Reading; the Rev. J. Unwin, of the Homerton Congregational Training College; Mr. Sutcliffe, of the Cheltenham Training College; Mr. M'Leod, of the Chelsea Naval Asylum; Mr. Tate, mathematical lecturer of the Kneller Hall Training School; Mr. Coghlan, of the Home and Colonial School, &c. The meetings of the two preceding days having been held by associated Church schoolmasters exclusively, the object of that on Saturday was to form an association which should embrace teachers of all religious denominations; and many of the Church schoolmasters were not only favourable to this more comprehensive movement, but took an active part in the proceedings.

The Chairman, in the course of an excellent address,—which we are sorry to say he commenced by saying he was suffering under nervous debility, arising from his accident on the railway—a debility which, instead of decreasing, seemed to be gaining ground—dwelt upon the importance of improving, in all respects, the position of schoolmasters. How could they best provide means by which schoolmasters might improve themselves, by which they might be relieved from the monotony and the depressing and enfeebling circumstances in which many of them were placed, and be encouraged to prosecute their work with increased vigour, ability, and intelligence? They ought to have the public with them in that object, because it was one which tended to promote the public welfare; they ought to have with them the ministers of all denominations.

Mr. Daintree then moved the first resolution, viz.:—

That the importance which the subject of education has now assumed in the public mind, demands that teachers should meet as a body for the promotion of professional objects.

He said nearly all parties in the country professed to be ready to do their duty as regarded education. It was said to be impossible for Christian teachers of different denominations to meet together without wrangling and strife. In his opinion that was a libel on the profession of teachers. (Cheers.) The basis on which they assembled being the Word of God, he saw nothing to prevent them from co-operating together for the promotion of professional objects common to them all. (Cheers.)

Mr. Page, Secretary to the Elementary Teachers' Association, seconded the resolution. The success of schoolmasters, he observed, depended not so much on what they really were, as on what people thought of them; and hence the necessity for their elevation in the social scale.

The Secretary mentioned that, in reply to a communication, the committee of the Church Schoolmasters' Association, stated that when the proposed united association was formed, and its object defined, they would be happy to take into consideration any proposal for meetings of deputations from the two bodies for the purpose of securing united action; the committee adding that they wished every success to the undertaking.

The resolution having been adopted unanimously,

The Rev. J. Curwen moved the following resolution:—

This meeting rejoices in the increase of local associations of teachers, and duly values the amount of good effected by them; but it is the opinion of this meeting that no sufficiently comprehensive association of teachers has hitherto existed in this country.

He said he trusted that the association would not look to patrons, but to schoolmasters, for assistance—(hear, hear)—and that the whole management of its affairs would be confined to schoolmasters. There was a vast deal to be learnt with regard to educational methods; there was much to be learnt from Germany, much from Pestalozzi, whose system was as yet but little understood in this country. Their chief usefulness lay in their own improvement; and as to their position in society, he was convinced that in proportion as they increased their ability to teach, and secured for themselves freedom of action, would their status be elevated and improved. (Cheers.)

Mr. Coghlan seconded the resolution, which was then passed.

Mr. W. Day, of the Staines National School, moved the following resolution:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, a general and comprehensive union of teachers is desirable, with a view to the diffusion of professional knowledge and experience among the whole body; and that the present time appears to be favourable to the establishment of such a union.

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. Meen of Bloomsbury Chapel School, was agreed to.

Mr. Tate moved the next resolution, which was—

That the discussion of questions connected with the theory and practice of teaching, would be calculated to advance the interests of education.

He had long looked forward to the time when teachers of all religious denominations would assemble together to promote the great work of education, and rejoiced now to see them convened on such a broad platform.

The Rev. J. Unwin, Principal of the Homerton Congregational Training College, said he trusted the association would be the means of greatly elevating the standard of education in this country.—The resolution was then carried.

Mr. Crampton, of the Brentford Public Schools, moved the following resolution:—

That a permanent exhibition of educational books, maps, diagrams, and apparatus, would afford teachers valuable aid in the pursuit of their profession.

He trusted that one result of the formation of the association would be to make teachers considered better worth the world's money.

Mr. Stephenson, in seconding the resolution, ex-

pressed a hope that a permanent depository would be formed for books, models, apparatus, &c., connected with teaching.—The resolution was then carried.

It was then resolved that the society as above-named should be formed, and that Mr. Alderman Challis (who subscribed ten guineas to the object) should be requested to accept the office of treasurer for the ensuing year. Officers were then appointed.

## THE CAPITAL AND LABOUR WAR.

The threatened counter-organisation of Lancashire employers against Lancashire operatives is no longer a threat. The Manchester papers report that on Wednesday last there was held in that city a meeting of manufacturers from nearly all the neighbouring towns, when it was unanimously resolved to "support the Preston manufacturers in the present struggle." The shape in which the support is to be given is not stated. On Thursday, the Preston masters met at the Bull Inn, and adjourned to the 26th of this month.

The predictions of the delegates, however, have been fully realised by the largely-increased contributions received from the various districts. It had been intimated that the income of the weavers' committee would this week reach 3,000*l.*; the fund placed at their disposal actually exceeds 3,200*l.* This augmented income enables the committee to advance the pay of the unemployed weavers from 4*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per head, and to reserve a balance in hand. The other classes of operatives receive a proportionate addition to their week's pay. All the districts sent in enlarged subscriptions, but the chief contributors were the people of Blackburn, who furnished 1,000*l.*

The "New-Year's gift" (as the increase of pay is termed) afforded matter for congratulation to the speakers at an open-air meeting held in the Orchard at noon on Monday. Notwithstanding that snow is on the ground, the operatives continue to meet in the open air several times a week in undiminished numbers. At one of their recent gatherings, Mr. Grimshaw said, "I will tell you what the trades of London have determined to do, should the masters, at their next meeting, again adjourn. They (the trades of London) will not let you go to work for three months after that." George Cowell was more specific in his promises.

I have been to Glasgow this week, and, to my astonishment, the first thing that met my eye when I looked upon the walls was a placard, headed "The Glasgow Lockout." There are seven manufacturers who wish to break through the Unionists of Glasgow. There are about forty others who stand by the side of the operatives. These seven "immortals," as they are termed, are going to starve about 1,000 of the operatives of Glasgow into submission, and to make them "pay dear for their whistle." But, however, I am thankful to tell you that the people of Glasgow have their unions organised against the tyranny of those seven employers and I doubt not that ere long they will be brought to terms. (Hear, hear.) While in Glasgow, I waited upon the boiler-makers, and notwithstanding they have a strike in their own town, the executive made a levy of 8*d.* per head upon the whole of their members throughout Scotland. (Cheers.) I also called upon the moulders—that respectable body of men who have already sent us 100*l.*—and they promised to do something more for us. The stonemasons were likewise communicated with; they intimated that it was a very unfortunate time of the year for them, but that, if the strike should continue until the winter quarter was getting over and they were regularly at work, they would cheerfully contribute their quota in aid of the operative of Preston. (Cheers.) It is impossible to describe the sympathy, the universal sympathy, that exists on your behalf, go wherever we will, and I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that, should our masters be determined to keep us out another month, and a month after that, our subscriptions will constantly keep augmenting. We shall raise your wages next week, and probably we may be able to continue a small advance after that time. You may depend upon it that England's sons are up and doing, and, while our masters are living upon the charity of the world you will only be doing the same. The number of unemployed hands relieved last week from the Trades Union fund was 15,720; previous week, 15,781; decrease, 61. The amount distributed in relief last week was 2,944*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*; week before, 2,988*l.* 12*s.*; increase, 5*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* In addition, 6*d.* each has been given to 2,120 children. Many hands are obtaining employment elsewhere, and nearly 100 persons have been removed by the poor-law officials. The total amount disbursed by all the Committees must be nearly 40,000*l.*

We quoted last week a statement that one of the Earl of Wilton's agents stated that the Earl, having heard of the resolve of the factory operatives to erect co-operative mills, had promised to let them have three acres of land for a nominal consideration, and to lend them 2,000*l.* on approved security. The Earl, in a letter to the *Times*, declares that, if any agent of his made such a statement, it was totally unauthorised; entertaining, as he does, a very strong conviction, that any encouragement held out to the operatives to continue that course into which they have been so unadvisedly led, would be an act of gross injustice to the employers of capital generally, and of unkindness personally to the operatives themselves.

The *Builder* opportunely recalls that the celebrated strike at the New Houses of Parliament lasted eight months, cost the Union, it is said, 5,000*l.* in sterling money, and the men 10,000*l.* in lost labour, and was productive of no good whatever, but, on the contrary, an incalculable amount of evil. "Such a strike, we hope, will never occur again in London. It opened a breach between employers and workmen, and especially between foremen and journeymen, which ten years of uninterrupted prosperity have been scarcely sufficient to heal. And let us give them another note of warning. During the twenty years of its existence, the Masons' Union, we are credibly informed, has spent upwards of 100,000*l.*; but their wages have remained at the same uninterrupted level."



## Literature.

*The Poetical Works of George Herbert.* With Life, Critical Dissertation, and Explanatory Notes. By the Rev. G. GILFILLAN. Edinburgh: James Nichol.

*Young's Night Thoughts.* With Life, Critical Dissertation, &c. By Rev. G. GILFILLAN. Edinburgh: James Nichol.

ALTHOUGH we have placed at the head of this notice the titles of only the fourth and fifth volumes of Mr. Nichol's "Library Edition of the Poets," we have before us, through the great courtesy of the publisher, a complete copy of the series as far as it is issued. The former volumes contained the works of Milton and Thomson; in noticing which, as some of our readers may remember, we had occasion to modify our general praise, cordial and emphatic though it was, by a few strictures on certain inaccuracies of the text, and on the omission of the numerals to the lines by which reference to a long poem is so much facilitated. Mr. Nichol, it seems, is not the man to suffer such imputations to lie against a series which he designs should have a permanent and unequalled place as a satisfactory edition of our British poets. He has, therefore, in a most spirited manner, had the errors we pointed out removed, the whole text carefully re-examined, and the numerals added, in a reprint of the three volumes to which our remarks applied. This is an exceedingly commendable proceeding, and shows the earnestness with which this great enterprise has been commenced and is to be prosecuted. In spite of the defects we indicated, the volumes as they at first appeared were far more accurate, even as they were infinitely handsomer, than the greater number of preceding editions; but the publisher feels as we do, that, in such a noble undertaking, nothing short of the nearest possible approach to perfection will be enough. We have now the satisfaction of saying, that his series is beyond impeachment on the score of careful accuracy, and that arrangements have been made to secure such a collation of the text of the coming volumes, as shall leave nothing open to exception or criticism. The numerals will also be given in the margin of all poems of considerable length.

The volumes of Herbert and Young have been subjected by us to diligent examination, and we are prepared to say that they are as perfect, in a literary point of view, as they are handsome exceedingly in appearance. There has never been such a series of the poets before—the books are quite a glory of typography, unsurpassed in that respect by the most costly works ever produced, and at a price which leaves behind the very cheapest volumes at any time offered to the public.

We must now turn to Mr. Gilfillan. Of *George Herbert*, he has written with a depth of sympathy and subtlety of appreciation which have astonished and delighted us. The biographical part of his essay is as concise and complete as it is beautifully and expressively written. The critical remarks are distinguished by a nice discrimination, refined feeling, and deep truth, which do full justice both to the poet and the critic. A selection from these remarks will sustain the opinion we express.

"*The Temple*," looking at it more narrowly, may be viewed in its devotional, in its poetical, and in its philosophical aspects, which we may figure as its altar, its painted window, and its floor and foundation. First, as a piece of devotion, it is a Prayer-book in verse. We find in it all the various parts of prayer. Now, like a seraph, he casts his crown at God's feet, and covers his face with his wings, in awful adoration. Now he looks up in His face, with the happy gratitude of a child, and murmurs out his thanksgiving. Now he seems David the penitent, although fallen from an inferior height, and into pits not nearly so deep and darksome, confessing his sins and shortcomings to his Heavenly Father. And now he asks and prays, and besieges Heaven for mercy, pardon, peace, grace, and joy, as with 'groanings that cannot be uttered.' We find in it, too, a perpetual under-song of praise. It is a Psalter, no less than a Prayer-book. And how different its bright sparks of worship going up without effort, without noise, by mere necessity of nature, to heaven, from the majority of hymns which have since appeared! No namby-pambyism, no false unction, no nonsensical raptures, are to be found in them; their very faults and mannerisms serve to attest their sincerity, and to show that the whole man is reflected in them. Even although the poem had possessed far less poetic merit, its mere devotion, in its depth and truth, would have commended it to Christians, as next to the Psalms, the finest collection of ardent and holy breathings to be found in the world.

But its poetical merit is of a very rare, lofty, and original order. It is full of that subtle perception of analogies which is competent only to high poetical

genius. All things, to Herbert, appear marvellously like to each other. The differences, small or great, whether they be the interspaces between leaves, or the gulfs between galaxies, shrivel up and disappear. The ALL becomes one vast congeries of mirrors—of similitude—of duplicates—

"Star needs to star, each system has its brother,  
And half the universe reflects the other."

"Sometimes his style exhibits a clear massiveness like one of the Temple pillars, sometimes a dim richness like one of the Temple windows; and there is never wanting the Temple music, now waiting melodiously, now moving in brisk, lively, and bird-like measures, and now uttering loud poems and crashes of victorious sound. It has been truly said of him, that he is 'inspired by the Bible as its vaticinations were inspired by God.' It is to him not only the Book of God, but the God of Books. He has hung and brooded over its pages, like a bird for ever dipping her wing in the sea; he has imbibed its inmost spirit—he has made its Divine words 'the men of his counsel, and his song in the house of his pilgrimage,' till they are in his verses less imitated than reproduced. In this, as in other qualities, such as high imagination, burning zeal, quaint fancy, and deep simplicity of character, he resembles that 'Child-Angel,' John Bunyan, who was proud to be a babe of the Bible, although his genius might have made him without it a gigantic original."

Mr. Gilfillan has written of Dr. Young, with more admiration than we can ourselves exercise or quite understand. He has written his life more favourably, and estimates his powers as a poet more highly than we do. We had a passing thought as we read his criticism, that Mr. Gilfillan is not unlike Young in the character of his genius. At least, he has the cast of mind which peculiarly fits him to appreciate and enjoy Young's grand rhetoric, the boldness of his imagery, the precipitate rush of his power; and to sympathise with his bursts of religious feeling so often nearing the sublime, and his sternly-awful appeals to the conscience of man.

Mr. Gilfillan's criticism brings him into antagonism to Mr. Mitford; and, as we more nearly agree with the former than the latter, we quote the passage:—

"Whenever Young forgets Pope, and remembers Milton—or, still more, when he becomes swallowed up in the magnitude of his theme—his language is easy, powerful, and magnificent. It never, as Mitford asserts, is unsupported by 'corresponding grandeur of thought.' There is more thought in Young's poem—more sharp, clear, original reflection, more of that matter which leaves stings behind it—more moral sublimity—than in any poem which has appeared since in Britain. Mitford says, that 'every image is amplified to the utmost.' Some images unquestionably are; but amplification is not a prevailing vice of Young's style; it is, indeed, inconsistent with that pointed intensity which is his general manner; and how comes it, if he be a diffuse and wordy writer, that his pages literally sparkle with maxims, and that, next perhaps to Shakspeare, no poet has been so often quoted? What the same writer means by Young 'fatiguing the reader's mind,' we can understand; since it is fatiguing to look long at the sun, or to follow the grand parabola of the eagle's flight; but how he should 'dissatisfy' the mind of any intelligent and candid reader, is to us extraordinary. . . . Mr. Mitford compares Young to Seneca; as if a cold collector of stiff maxims, and a poet whose wisdom was set in enthusiasm as in a ring of fire, were proper subjects of comparison. And it is strange how he should introduce the name of Cicero, as if he were not that very master of amplification, and of over-copiousness of expression, which Mitford imagines Young to be! 'No selection—no discreet and graceful reservation—no experienced taste!'—in other words, he was not Pope or Campbell, but Edward Young—not a middle-sized, neat, and well-dressed citizen, but a hirsute giant—not an elegant *parterre*, but an American forest, bowing only to the old tempests, and offering up a holocaust of native wealth and glory, not to man, but to God."

This is rather trenchant;—but for the most part just: and while somewhat differing from Mr. Gilfillan, we shall be glad if he re-enchants a popular liking for the "Night Thoughts."

*Poems.* By JAMES PAYN, Author of "Stories from Boccaccio." Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

LET there always be a welcome for a volume of poems so pleasant and refreshing as these. The author has no great creativeness, no luxuriant fancy; displays neither severity of thought, nor depth of passion: but in the delineation of nature, and in truth to the phases of common life, there is more than transient power; as in the poet's tone there is sincerity and genial warmth, and in his simple utterance of pure sentiments, both refinement and winning beauty.

The versification of Mr. Pavn's shorter poems, even when perfect as to rule and art, has something artificial and stiff about it. In story he does not greatly excel; or at least, several pieces of description are so finely expressive, and other poems of imagination and feeling are so delicate and sweet, that his narratives are at a disadvantage by their side.

We are at a loss to find any adequately representative poem, that is short enough for us; so we give the opening of "Pygmalion."

"Well may'st thou chafe, thou ever-longing sea,  
Round Cyprus' sunny shores, rock-girl from thee;  
With each warm wave reluctantly withdrawn,  
Well may'st thou moan, and well again may'st fawn,  
With kiss eternal and unending smile,  
Whose wooing ne'er shall win that virgin Isle!  
And could'st thou smooth stern Curium's rocky brow,  
And gleam but once on that stretch'd vale below;

Catch but one glance of Lycus' sunlit flood,  
With leap and song from out the sacred wood,  
That strays through vineyard wild and untill'd mead,  
Where blows no meaner flower, nor more of weed,  
Than that sweet-scented plant, whose purple hue  
Reminds the Zephyrs of the youth they slew;  
Gaze on bright Amathus, that shines afar  
'Midst the dark woods environing—a star  
That smiles on a calm bay whose roughest mood  
Would scarcely ruffle its similitude—  
And 'neath the barren moons thy lone distress  
And baffled fury-foam were not the less,  
Because thou couldst not lay thy panting breast  
On Cyprus dreamy loveliness and rest!

There, in time past, save surfeiting of joy,  
Perpetual pleasure was without alloy,  
In one still round of exquisite delight  
The soft day faded into softer night;  
Nor ruder radiance of the favouring sun  
Than fosters ease; nor labours to be done,  
Save that which, link'd with joy, amidst the vines  
That climb the hill-tops, strips the straggling lines,  
Or graceful lingers where spontaneous birth  
Of fruit and flower gladden'd painless earth,  
To furnish forth with feast the rich man's house,  
Or weave the crowning garland for his brow.  
A land with beauty stored in scent and sound,  
An endless mass of wavy garden ground  
Blown over from the South, whose winds above  
The fragrance of the frequent orange grove  
Had died with sweetness, but for streamlets clear  
That, blossom-hung, went warbling unaware  
And scatter'd coolness; hid, but not unheard,  
Lorn Philomela, night-companion'd bird,  
Made grief more sweet than joy throughout the noon;  
The rival songsters, jealous of her tune,  
Hung voiceless overhead, or slowly drew  
Their rainbow glories through the cloudless blue;  
And, gorg'd with sweet, humm'd drowsily the bees,  
But drones at heart, though honey chok'd the trees.

What wonder Aphrodite left the foam  
For love of Cyprus? Ah! what island home  
To sea-born goddess rears more stately shrine?  
Idaliun, Paphos, Cerin, nay divine  
Olympus, dedicate to more than Jove,  
Sits temple-crowned;—all her thoughts are love,  
And all her deeds, in whose most sacred name  
An hundred altars leap with quenchless flame,  
And from an hundred groves the festive throng  
Flows forth, and foot-falls of the dancing throng  
Of fair-faced girls, free-limb'd, and eager-eyed,  
And youths whom wine and they have deified."

Yet again, we quote a little piece, commended to us by its brevity as well as by being exceedingly pretty. It is entitled "The Home-Spirit."

"Like a sunbeam gliding over common places  
About this simple home of ours she moves,  
Whate'er her hands are set unto she graces,  
Her duties not beneath the things she loves.  
Serene, unconscious of her perfect sweetness,  
As one of those moss-roses she hath tied  
In cluster'd beauty, with some art past neatness,  
As born high-heartedness excellet pride:  
In all things studious of another's pleasure,  
In all things careful for another's pain,  
Inactive never, never without leisure  
When age or childhood her sweet aid would gain.

If e'er, thick-folded, fall the veil of sorrow,  
She beareth up the burthen to its tomb;  
The love-balm dropping aye, until some morrow  
Putteth the tender heart again in bloom;  
And now the hush of sickness stealth through us,  
A healing spirit midst its sad array,  
So strong in hope, she almost seemeth to us  
To chase that shadow, dark and vague, away:  
Ah! bliss to him to whom she shall be given!  
Fond heart, clear head, pure soul, and form so fair,  
Her spirit well might cleave to it in heaven,  
And meet him changeless and unangel'd there."

Whoever hereafter collects the verses of those poets of our own day, who, without attaining the first eminence, brought pleasure, good, and soothingness to the hearts of their readers, will not forget the name of Mr. Pavn.

*Entries; or, Stray Leaves from a Clergyman's Note Book.* London: W. and F. G. Cash.

THIS little volume contains a series of papers, each complete in itself, founded on the entries made by a Christian minister in his note book. They contain sketches of character, and incidents of life, written with great intelligence and spirit. The author states that he has not sketched "imaginary persons," nor "created a few humble heroes;" and that there are "living originals" of his portraits. One feels sometimes that the writer's individuality must have coloured his representations, and that he has permitted himself some freedom in the combination of circumstances; but we are quite prepared to receive his narratives as substantially true. At least, whatever may be their correspondence to persons and facts in minute details, they have a general truth, deep and thorough, to the workings of the heart and to human life.

The various narratives contain much more than bare facts and experiences; they have an informing spirit of practical wisdom, are surrounded with a fine atmosphere of cheerful religiousness, and afford illustrations of the great principles of piety and of faithful life. There is a moral in every story; a lesson in every fact. If anything has proved unpleasant to us, it is an apparent effort at saying "good things," and a something of over self-consciousness. But these may be but parts of a mannerism, or of the author's disguise; and they are not sufficient to weaken one's enjoyment of the humour, pathos, seriousness, and thoughtfulness of his pleasing pages. As a book for desultory hours, it has the merit of suggesting valuable thoughts, while it gives delight by its variety and sprightliness.

A specimen of the author's lightest vein will be found in the following extract:—





## A RAILWAY COMPANION.

"On our left, sat a short, fat, pluffy, old gentleman, elevated on one of Mackintosh's bladders, with a travelling cap on his head, an enormous bunch of gold seals swinging before him by the motion of the train, and his feet resting on a handy-looking leathern portmanteau, which seemed used to the humble office of a footstool. Who or what he was, we could not divine. His face would have been improved by a little more attention to the rules of the sanitary commission; but that we charitably attributed to the earliness of the hour. His lines would have looked fairer had they come more recently from the hands of the laundress, but their mourning aspect we accounted for on the supposition that our neighbour was a bachelor. He remained very still for about half-an-hour, and seemed desirous of finishing his morning sleep, which had of course been interrupted. But the idea suddenly striking him, that he was 'rather queerish here' (laying his hand on his waistcoat), as he phrased it, the footstool was suddenly elevated on his knees, and opened. Among its contents, he soon discovered a small 'pocket-pistol,' loaded with French shot, some of which he discharged in his mouth. He evidently liked it, for, five minutes afterwards, he kissed the pistol again, called it a 'little puss,' and, applying his hand a second time to his waistcoat, assured us that he felt ten per cent. better. There could be little doubt of it, for he began with considerable humour to tell his history to three half-clerk, half-sportsman-looking youths, in German blouses, who sat opposite, and who listened and laughed alternately, until we reached Birmingham. It would be uncourteous to publish to the world the details of that history. Suffice it, that the old gentleman assured us that, from the age of ten to that of forty, he had called 'cat's meat' about the streets of London. At this climax, two of his auditors laughed immoderately, and the third threw back his head in refined disgust. 'Ye may laugh or look as big as ye like, maisters,' said our neighbour; 'but I have ten thousand safe; and for five years I've been travelling, to see a bit of the world. I have been over England, Wales, and Ireland, the greater part of France and Germany, and now I'm going to see Scotland; and, as the world showed me no kindness in my friendless youth, I do not wish to be indebted to it in my old age. So now, gentlemen, you may laugh; but there's worse customers in the world than cats, and worse calls than 'mee-et.' This was uttered so comically, that the effect was a loud laugh on the part of all. The intimation of the ten thousand had the usual effect. Great deference was henceforth shown to the old gentleman, even by the youth whose idea of the genteel had been outraged. Money! money! men will worship even a golden calf; and our elbow friend, begging his pardon, was no Socrates."

Our readers must not suppose that this ludicrous incident really represents the book, although it best serves our purpose for quotation. The chief part of the work is quite unlike it—always vivacious, but with a grave undertone—and often discussing the most interesting topics of the day, or the most momentous questions of life and destiny.

*The Art of Reasoning: a Popular Exposition of the Principles of Logic, Deductive and Inductive, &c.* By SAMUEL NEIL. London: Walton and Maberly, Ivy-lane.

It has seemed to the author of this very useful work, that the volumes on the subject already existing are either so strictly formal in their character, as to be tedious and uninviting to the general reader, or so popular and discursive as to be vague, indefinite, and impracticable. To unite a logic "which should be popular in its method of exposition, without abating 'one jot or tittle' of that abstract and formal austerity which science invariably assumes," was his aim in this volume. Its substance was contributed to the "British Controversialist," and certainly formed its most valuable part; but it is here carefully revised, improved, and very largely extended. Not claiming to be an original work, but a reproduction of all that has been done for the subject, in a concise form, and with suitable clearness for popular use, it is all that it pretends to be, and much more, for it is not wanting in that true originality which can make an individual use of the materials others have gathered, and which knows how to differ modestly, decidedly, and rationally, when a fair presumption suggests it or a clear knowledge demands it.

We know of no work we could with so much confidence place in the hands of a commencing student of logic. He may gain here the essence of the works of Whateley, Mill, Thomson, and Sir William Hamilton, and all that is valuable in writers of inferior note. There is some unnecessary diffuseness in the introduction, but none in the body of the work. An acquaintance with philosophy, a delight in poetry, and a general literary culture, are displayed in a very pleasing manner, and greatly aid the popularity and interestingness of the author's expositions. There is a very excellent "Outline of the History of Logic," and an "Appendix on Recent Logical Developments," which cannot be too highly praised for their full information, their intelligent judgment, or their literary style. Particular parts of the book, such as Chap. VIII., on Induction, which furnishes the kernel of the third book of Mill's great work, are executed in an unimpeachably admirable manner; and the whole is deserving of a critic's hearty commendation, for its satisfying fulfilment of its professions, and its unequalled adaptation to popular use.

*The Sister of Mercy: a Tale for the Times we Live in.* London: Houlston and Stoneman.

We are not sure that this is considered by the publishers to be "a season-book," yet, as a "tale for the times," and elegantly printed on fine paper, with a coloured frontispiece, it seems to have the gift-making public in view. It is a simple and affecting story—a little romantic—considerably superior to most of the religious fictions "with a purpose" that we have seen—and fitted to make deep

and serious, but healthy and spirit-stirring, impressions on the mind. It is to ladies it speaks—to ladies of leisure, culture, and property—to ladies prone to a morbidity of religious feeling, and to a superstitious indulgence of their womanly weakness, in "voluntary humility and will-worship," and in deference to the authority of Churches and priests. But if its purpose has respect to such ladies, its interest claims readers of both sexes and of differing modes of life; nor will it be found without some moral suggestiveness for all.

Lady Tempest, left a young widow by the death of her husband from a fall from his horse, forsook the house and estate devised to her by Sir Vere Tempest—placing the administration of her affairs in the hands of her brother, an Anglo-Catholic clergyman, under whose influence she entered a "Home" of the "Sisters of Mercy," in a suburb of London. There she sought to relieve her own great sorrow by attention to the sorrows of others; to forget her own bereavement in solacing the bereaved; and to satisfy her soul's craving for righteousness by the good works of a "sister" amongst the poor. Her deeds, her trials, her sufferings, gradually formed for her an experience, out of which questioning arose, whether the life of a "Sister of Mercy" was truly her calling, and consonant with the will of God. Accustomed implicitly to trust and obey her brother—at once her loved brother and her revered priest—she was unwilling to doubt. At length, a casual meeting with a child, who had heard her father speak of Lady Tempest, and of the condition of the affairs of her estate since she resided at the "Home," made her acquainted with the severe illness of a cousin with whom she was brought up—once tenderly beloved, but lately neglected and forgotten. To see and nurse this cousin, the wife of a strong-minded and true-hearted clergyman, she returned to her deceased husband's forsaken home. There she first discovered that her brother had carried out none of her own or Sir Vere's wishes in respect of the village, the tenantry, and the poor; but had miserably deluded her as to his proceedings. While she had been toiling among the sick, destitute, and dying, in a London suburb, her own poor dependents were left uncared-for, suffering, and oppressed. And then she witnessed in her cousin, and in that cousin's loving, pious husband, the nature and effects of a purer and more spiritual piety, and learnt to seek its possession. Yet more, she made painful discoveries of the results of her abandonment of her natural home, on the social and moral condition of the neighbourhood; as well as on individuals, who would not yield soul and body to the domination of her priestly brother. Thus gradually she awoke to a sense of her real duties, and, in the gentle and faithful discharge of them, learnt that true piety, accepting the sphere God assigns, respecting the relationships he has himself woven, shunning, rather than seeking, self-made isolation and solitude, and patiently toiling and enduring, will surely find strength for weakness, joy for sorrow, and a hope that cannot be put to shame.

*Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly.* By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. With One hundred and Fifty Illustrations, Drawn by George Thomas, Esq., and T. R. Macquoid, Esq., and Engraved by William Thomas, Esq. London: Nathaniel Cooke, Strand.

SEEMING that there are already several illustrated editions of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, two of which, at least, are distinguished by great beauty and expressiveness of design, and by the eminent excellence of their wood engravings, we should have pronounced, if asked, against the possibility of producing another edition equally meritorious, and likely to take hold on public attention. But we must confess that the volume before us has delighted us inexpressibly, by the artistic character of its illustrations; and has even startled us by their wonderful originality and truth to the story.

Messrs. Thomas and Macquoid have entered into the very heart of Mrs. Stowe's book; conceiving the characters in such manner as must exceedingly gratify herself by its fine perception of their individualities, and its participation in the deepest feeling of the tale. It is in the "nigger" portraits and incidents that they display the highest ability;—indeed, one feels ready to declare that they must, somehow or other, have daguerreotyped the very images existing in Mrs. Stowe's mind. No one will look at the "Uncle Tom" holding out his "pearl young 'un," which forms the frontispiece, or at "Aunt Chloe" looking into the bake-tin, or at "Black Sam," or at "Topsy," without feeling satisfied fully that these are the veritable personages themselves. "Miss Ophelia" and "John Van Trompe" are the best attempts at the portraiture of the white people of the story; they could scarcely be better. "Eva" is finely drawn; but everything the artist can do must fall short of the conception of perfect and spiritual beauty with which Mrs. Stowe has filled our imaginations. "George" and "Eliza," though the latter is very beautiful, seem to us among the least successful embodiments of the ideas of the author; and "Eliza's leap on to the ice," while very powerful, does not give us the impression of quick and violent movement. In putting an incident before the eye, with all its humour and its pathos, the artists generally leave us little to desire. Look at "Harry's imitation of Uncle Cudjoe," "Mose and Pete with the Baby," "Sam's Hour of Glory," "Eva rescued," "Tom's letter," "Eva and Topsy," "Topsy's mischief," "Dinah in the kitchen," "Miss Ophelia examining Dinah's drawers," "Cassy attending Tom," "Cassy telling Legree of strange sights,"—these are severally so true and powerful that they quite fill up the mind while you look at them. And

there are many others but little inferior. And it is a special merit, that the artists have selected—not those incidents which demand only a common sentimentalism or a coarse extravagance, to make something of them—but those which bring out character, and present the very persons, the really leading facts, and the essential life, of the story they illustrate.

Nor, in speaking of the artists, must we forget the engraver, who has displayed to their fullest extent the resources of his art, in both delicacy and power of expression. The book is an example of the highest excellence in wood engraving. In short, it has the attractions of the union of the best arts of designer, engraver, and type-grapher—the very book for an elegant gift, or an adornment for a table, even where all is *récherché*.

*Work; or, Plenty to Do and How to Do It.* By MARGARET MARIA BREWSTER. Edinburgh: T. Constable and Co.

WORK!—surely the last topic, the reader may say, for a book to be commended to us among the books of the Christmas time. Nay, not so; for amidst the joys of the season, and in the use of the opportunities which its familiar intercourse affords, there is for all "plenty to do," if only they can be shown, pleasantly and usefully, "how to do it." Social work—home work—thought work; work for men—work for woman—work for little children; in a thousand ways "there is plenty to do." Now, will our good friends only listen to a thoughtful, cultivated, noble-hearted lady, who has something to say to them, suggestively and persuasively, on this matter? They have not often the opportunity of communing with a kindlier spirit, or listening to a gentler voice. They will be surely delighted and well repaid.

Miss Brewster has published two series of graceful, thoughtful papers on the subject of work. She disclaims pretensions to originality; and asks to be considered as offering only "every day hints," "a few practical and plain spoken words," on the details of work—"words often left unspoken, because apparently so obvious." Modest as is the view she thus takes of her own labours, it is certain that she will gain the ear and heart of all who become her readers, by the holy wisdom and lovingness of her truly womanly words; and we believe that none will lay down her little books without feeling purified and instructed, nerved and animated. She has a word for every one; and, though we cannot recount all her topics, let us name, with especial approbation, the chapters on "Every-day Work," "Home Work," "Single Women's Work," "Waiting Work," "Homely Hints about Work;" and, in the second series, on "Young Ladies' Work," "Household Work," "Thought Work," and "Rest." We mention these, not to the disparagement of the remainder, which are all on deeply-important topics, and very beautifully written, but to point out a few pieces which have really refreshed us, and done us good. Let the little books, we say, be introduced into every home, let them be read in the family circle, and meditated upon in retirement; especially let those who would have their young men and women address themselves to their life-work, in a pious, wise, cheerful, and earnest spirit, take care that they receive the stimulus, and enjoy the friendly counsel, which these quickening and strengthening words may afford them.

*Stuyvesant: a Franconia Story.—Caroline: a Franconia Story.—Agnes: a Franconia Story.* By JACOB ABBOTT. With many Engravings. London: Ward and Co.

JACOB ABBOTT—a name never to be mentioned without respect and gratitude by the young, their parents, or their teachers—has in these three books, done more to carry pure and deep pleasure to the hearts of boys and girls, than was ever accomplished for any generation of children, so far as our manhood can judge of the literature of childhood, or recall the impressions of the books read in our early days. The characters and events of these stories are full of life and reality, and the manner and spirit are exquisitely suited to the intellect and feeling of a thoughtful child. And while the tales furnish delight, quietly and unobtrusively they deposit in the mind little seeds of truth and moral sentiment, which the sympathies quickened by the beautiful story are then fitted to receive and cherish.—Mr. Abbott has written on a principle—that "the formation of character is determined in a far greater degree by sympathy, and by the influence of example, than by formal precepts and didactic instruction;" he has, therefore, put little of "formal exhortation or instruction" into his books, but has sought to bring "the right atmosphere" round his young readers, confident that so the moral influence on their characters will be greatest. We so fully assent to his principle, and believe his "Franconia Stories" so adapted to the end he has in view, that we give the little books our warmest praise.

*Jacob Abbott's Histories: Alexander the Great.—Pyrrhus.—Alfred the Great.—William the Conqueror.* By JACOB ABBOTT. With Engravings. London: N. Cooke, Strand.

ANOTHER good and great service is rendered by Mr. Abbott to the young, in the publication of these "Histories." Of one or two we spoke sometime ago very cordially and commendatorily. Let us now say, that the publisher of this edition alone is able to complete the series.—Mr. Abbott having made the later volumes copy-right in England,—and add, that the four volumes before us are got up handsomely, both as to the special point of illustration, and as to external and internal appearances. There are two series; the *Ancient*—which is to tell this



story of the ancient world in the persons of its most eminent rulers and statesmen, and while preserving the old world-diffused versions of these lives, and not the modern critical ones, is specially to be adapted to the ideas and situations of readers of the present day; and the English series—which is to give a similar picture of the history of these islands, in the persons of its greatest sovereigns down to Queen Anne. In all there will be twenty-four volumes. Mr. Abbott's contemplated readers are those between the ages of "fifteen and twenty-five;" but of course it is not for *students* he writes:—popular readers up to the latter age, and *all* under eighteen, will find these books so picturesquely and delightfully written as to commend them to their perusal; and then they will prize them for their valuable fulness and accuracy of information.

#### LITERARY PROJECTS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

"*The Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology.*"

We are gratified to learn that, under this title, a periodical is about to be established, for the discussion of questions connected with Ancient Literature. The scholars of this country are at present without an organ of communication with each other; and there is no journal devoted entirely to the service of the higher learning, in which so great progress has recently been made. A felt want will now be usefully met. The character of this new undertaking, and the spirit and purposes of the promoters, may be learned from a few sentences of the prospectus with which we have been favoured:—

"The range of subjects is best indicated by the term 'Philology,' in its wider signification, comprising not only the criticism of language, but every topic connected with the literature and history of antiquity: thus the manners, arts, and institutions, the mythology, and, within due limits, the philosophy, of ancient nations may in turn come under review. Articles on comparative philology may occasionally be inserted, even when they treat largely of Oriental or modern languages. By 'Sacred Philology' is intended not merely the illustration of single passages of the Bible, but the methodical study of its several books and their history, including that of the versions and transcripts made in various periods, and also the criticism of ecclesiastical literature and history under the Empire and even during the middle ages. Controversial and dogmatic theology will be altogether avoided.

"It will scarcely be denied that the union of classical with sacred philology may prove equally beneficial to both: the most eminent scholars have confessed their obligations to the study of the early writers; while on the other hand, whatever promotes the application of sound scholarship to Biblical and patristic criticism must tend to banish thence vague and arbitrary treatment."

The management of the journal will be in the hands of a committee consisting of the most able and promising of the younger scholars now to be found in the University of Cambridge; but co-operation is sought from all quarters, and the most catholic character is intended to be given to the work. We are glad to know that the sympathy of some of the most eminent scholars amongst Dissenters has already been expressed, and assistance and contribution promised. We wish the periodical a large and lasting success; and commend it to the support of the literate portion of our readers.

*Clark's Foreign Theological Library—New Series.*—All who are interested in the promotion of Biblical Literature must have watched, with general satisfaction, the progress of Messrs. Clark's series during the past eight years. No better guarantee for the New Series now about to be commenced can be given than exists in the work already accomplished by the publishers. The most valuable works of German theology and learning have been made accessible to the English student; and if every translation has not been perfect, considering the difficulties to be encountered, a high average excellence has been maintained which deserves gratitude and ought to awaken confidence. The New Series is on the same terms as that now completed—four volumes for 11. It will commence with *Hengstenberg's Christology*—a new and greatly improved edition of which has been made copyright in this country by the publishers. The works already in preparation are, *Baumgarten's Apostolic History*; *Stier on the Words of the Lord Jesus*; *Ullman's Reformers before the Reformation*; *Selections from the "Studien und Kritiken;"* *Keil on Kings*; and *Domer on the Person of Christ*. Every minister and student ought to be the possessor of these volumes.

Two works of similar character, intended for popular circulation, are announced—"The Library of Biblical Literature," (published by W. Freeman, 69, Fleet-street), and "Religious Information for the People," (Sangster and Fletcher)—for both of which we think there is room, and hope that a healthy competition between them will secure the greatest excellence to both. They will both be published weekly, in twopenny numbers.

"The Journal of Sacred Literature," (Blackader)—has passed from the hands of Dr. Kitto to Dr. Burgess, who will, in future, be its editor. The new arrangement is spoken of with satisfaction and approval by Dr. Kitto; and every assurance is given that the character of the journal will be, not merely sustained but improved. It has been a most servicable publication, containing very elaborate and valuable articles, and conveying minute and accurate information respecting Sacred Literature in all parts of the world. We hope, in a week or two, to take a general review of the numbers for last year; and meanwhile remind our readers that it is the only publication of its class in this country.

#### ALMANACKS FOR 1854.

LEAST welcome, perhaps, but least to be dispensed with, of all the vast literary offspring of the season. We

feel inclined, at their every re-appearance, to write a column of reflections, historical and didactic, on Almanacks; but have hitherto been prevented—and probably always shall—by their uniform motto, "Tempus Fugit." How numerous is the race, may be judged from the appended list of their representatives at our table. They do not demand, and scarce admit of, a criticism apiece; but we add a note to the title where that is insufficient adequately to characterise:—

The Protestant Dissenters' Illustrated Almanack. [The illustrations this year are of men famous in Nonconformist history, and are probably as well executed as the engraver's material would permit; conveying a reliable image of nearly every Dissenting worthy, from Wilkie to Bunyan. We are sorry to find, however, that the editor's address exhorts his readers to no more distinctive duty than resistance to Romanism.] Cassell.

The Magazine of Art Almanack. Cassell.

The Irish Exhibition Almanack. [A not unworthy memorial of the event from which it takes a name.] Cassell.

The Emigrants' Almanack and Guide to the Gold Fields. Cassell.

The Family Friend Almanack. [Illustrated.] Orr and Co.

Ree's Improved Diary and Almanack. [Enlarged by 24 pp., without increase of price.] Longman.

The Angler's Almanack and Pocket-book. [A complete handbook to the rivers, lakes, and fisheries of the United Kingdom.] Cox.

Glenny's Garden Almanack and Florists' Directory. [Including all information of value, either to the amateur or professional.] Cox.

The Tract Society Penny Almanack. [With a Scripture text for every day; and may be had either in a sheet or diary form.] Religious Tract Society.

The Penny Temperance Almanack and Teetotal Record. [Including a portrait and memoir of J. B. Gough.] Horsell.

The Baptist Almanack; or, Chronological, Biographical, and Statistical Year-Book. [A remarkably cheap pennyworth, and not dear when twopenny more is given for the intercalated edition.] Houlston and Stoneman.

Band of Hope Almanack. [On a sheet, with copies of Land-seer's celebrated "War" and "Peace."] Partridge and Oakley.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Monthly Christian Spectator. W. Freeman.

The Story of Ancient Nineveh. W. Freeman.

Mental and Moral Training. G. Cox.

The Annotated Edition of the English Poets. J. W. Parker and Son.

Tree of Life. Blackie.

The Wonderful Fatality. J. M. Burton.

Business as It Is and as It might Be. Walton and Maberly.

Thoughts and Sketches in Verse. A. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

The Coming Times. Horsell and Co.

Voices of the Sages. Horsell and Co.

The Thirteenth Annual Report of the American and Foreign

Anti-Slavery Society. L. J. Bates.

The Progress of Locomotion. F. Baron.

The Irish Evangelical Mission. J. Snow.

A Tract for the Times. J. Snow.

A Sign and a Warning. Horsell and Co.

Welsh Sketches. J. Darling.

Memorable Women. D. Bogue.

#### LITERARY MISCELLANY.

THOMAS MOORE ON THE REFORM BILL.—"To BOWDITCH; none but themselves, Lady Louisa, and Kerry. Lord L. I was glad to see very well. A good deal of talk about the bill, and the state of public opinion; not, to be sure, as unrestrained as our last conversation on the subject some eight months ago, but still (on my side at least) sufficiently open. On my asking him whether it was true that Hallam was a strong anti-reformer, he answered, 'Yes, he is; and the world says you too are an anti-reformer.' This led me to explain how I felt upon the subject, and how it came that my opinions were thus misinterpreted. The fact was, that from the very first, while I agreed with the Whigs in the principle of the measure, I also agreed with the Tories in their opinion as to its consequences. 'How is it, then,' said he, 'that you can approve of a measure which is likely, as you think, to lead to mischievous consequences?' 'I do not,' I answered, 'look upon them to be mischievous, though certainly awful, and, for us who may have to witness them, disagreeable; but the country will ultimately be all the better for the movement. We are now come to that point which all highly-civilised countries reach when wealth and all the advantages that attend it are so unequally distributed that the whole is in an unnatural position; and nothing short of a general routing up can remedy the evil. . . . The people have received an impulse (I might have added received it in a great measure from this bill): and there never yet has been an instance known of a people stopping in such a career where they ought to stop; 'a downhill reformation (as Dryden says) rolls on fast.' Taking this view, whether right or wrong, of the present course of affairs, I certainly cannot help feeling grave at the prospect that is before us. Were I a young man, it would only bricken up the spirit of adventure within me, as I might then hope to outlive the storm, and enjoy the advantage of the calm; but not being young, and wishing the remainder of my course to continue on the same level as heretofore, I cannot bring myself to dance down these first steps of the precipice so gaily and sanguinely as I see others do.' Lord John Russell adds a note on these fears of his early friend, which has its interest for the hour as well as for the future. The editor, who has lived to prepare yet another Reform Bill, says: The event proved that Moore had not well calculated the temper of the country. Far from making a financial revolution or disturbing property, the people were well content to enjoy the advantages of a real representation, and to receive from the House of Commons the abolition of slavery, the commutation of tithes, the reduction of prohibitory duties, the repeal

of the corn laws, the equalisation of the sugar duties, the repeal of the navigation laws, the promotion of education, and all those other measures which, in the course of twenty years, have been enacted by the wisdom and patriotism of our reformed Parliaments.

AN ICE-DRIFT IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—Dr. E. K. Kane has described his personal experience in a "Narrative of the United States Grinnell expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in the ships Advance and Rescue." The following is an account of the ice-drift of the Arctic regions. In battling with the ice, the Rescue became disabled, and all her crew were removed to the Advance: "Grim winter was following close upon our heels; and even the captain, sanguine and fearless in emergency as he always proved himself, as he saw the tenacious fields of sludge and pancake thickening around us, began to feel anxious. Mine was a jumble of sensations. I had been desirous to the last degree that we might remain on the field of search, and could hardly be dissatisfied at what promised to realise my wish. Yet I had hoped that our wintering would be near our English friends, that in case of trouble or disease we might mutually sustain each other. But the interval of fifty miles between us, in these inhospitable deserts, was as complete a separation as an entire continent; and I confess that I looked at the dark shadows closing around Barlow's Inlet, the prison from which we cut ourselves on the 7th, just six days before, with feelings as sombre as the landscape itself. The sound of our vessel crunching her way through the new ice is not easy to be described. It was not like the grinding of the old formed ice, nor was it the slushy scraping of sludge. We may all of us remember, in the skating frolics of early days, the peculiar reverberating outcry of a pebble, as we tossed it from us along the edges of an old mill-dam, and heard it dying away in echoes almost musical. Imagine such a tone as this, combined with the whirl of rapid motion, and the rasping noise of close-grained sugar. I was listening to the sound in my little den, after a sorrowful day, close upon zero, trying to warm up my stiffened limbs. Presently it grew less, then increased, then stopped, then went on again, but jerking and irregular; and then it waned, and waned, and waned away to silence. Down came the captain: 'Doctor, the ice has caught us: we are frozen up.' On went my furs at once. As I reached the deck, the wind was there, blowing stiff, and the sails were filled and puffing with it. It was not yet dark enough to hide the smooth surface of ice that filled up the horizon, holding the American expedition in search of Sir John Franklin imbedded in its centre. There we were, literally frozen tight in the mid-channel of Wellington's Straits." But they did not remain long stationary. Imbedded in their huge ice cradle they were carried up Wellington Channel as far north as 75 deg. 24 min., and then saw land to the north-east to which the name of Grinnell was given, and which in the chart attached to Dr. Kane's volume is identical with that laid down in our charts under the name of Prince Albert.

DISRAELI'S MAIDEN PARLIAMENTARY SPEECH.—On the 7th December, the adjourned debate on the Irish Election Petitions was resumed. O'Connell had just delivered one of his most thrilling speeches, and laid Sir Francis Burdett prostrate in the dust; the House of Commons was in a state of the greatest excitement, when a singular figure, looking as pale as death, with eyes fixed upon the ground, and ringlets clustering round his brow, asked the indulgence which was usually granted to those who spoke for the first time, and of which he would show himself worthy by promising not to abuse it. He then singled out O'Connell, who, he said, while taunting an honourable baronet with making a long, rambling, and jumbling speech, had evidently taken a hint from his opponent and introduced every Irish question into his rhetorical medley. Two or three taunts were also directed at the Whigs; who had made certain intimations at clubs and elsewhere about the time "when the bell of our cathedral announced the death of our monarch." Then followed some of Mr. Disraeli's daring assertions, which were received with shouts of laughter, and loud cries of "Oh! oh!" from the Ministerial benches. An allusion to "men of moderate opinions and of a temperate tone of mind," produced still more laughter; for it was considered that such a character was the very opposite of the individual who was addressing them. He entreated them to give him five minutes' hearing—only five minutes. It was not much. The House then became indulgent; but soon the shouts of laughter again burst forth, as Mr. Disraeli went on to say that he stood there not formally, but virtually, as the representative of a considerable number of members of Parliament. "Then why laugh?" he asked; "why not let me enjoy this distinction at least for one night?" It appeared that he considered himself the representative of the new members. When, however, he spoke of the disagreement between "the noble Tityrus of the Treasury Bench and the Daphne of Liskeard," declared that it was evident that this quarrel between the lovers would only be the renewal of love, and alluded to Lord John Russell as waving the keys of St. Peter in his hand, the voice of the ambitious orator was drowned in convulsions of merriment. "Now, Mr. Speaker, see the philosophical prejudice of man!" he ejaculated with despair; and again the laughter was renewed. "I would certainly gladly," said Mr. Disraeli, most pathetically, "hear a cheer, even though it came from the lips of a political opponent." No cheer, however, followed; and he then added, "I am not at all surprised at the reception I have experienced. I have begun several times many things, and I have often succeeded at last. I will sit down now, but the time will come when you will listen to me!" He sat down: Lord Stanley, on the part of the Opposition, resumed the debate, and replied to O'Connell; for it was thought that Mr. Disraeli's



speech had been a complete failure, and that O'Connell's address had not been answered.—*The Right Hon. B. Disraeli: a Biography.*

### OBITUARY.

#### DEATH OF THE REV. WILLIAM JAY.

Our obituary of this day contains an announcement of the death of the Rev. William Jay, the late minister of Argyle Chapel. The deceased was long known in this city and throughout the country as a powerful preacher, and an able and successful author. He was born at Tisbury, in Wiltshire, in May, 1769—a year which gave birth to many celebrated characters in various departments of life; among them being the Duke of Wellington, Napoleon Bonaparte, and Sir Walter Scott. Mr. Jay's parents were persons in humble circumstances, and he himself, in his younger days, laboured as a mason's boy. At a very early age he exhibited considerable talent as an extempore preacher, and was placed under the care and tuition of the Rev. Cornelius Winter, of Marlborough, a Dissenting minister, who was much engaged in preparing young men for the pulpit, and whose life, written by Mr. Jay, has had a large circulation. A mere youth when he began to preach, not having attained his sixteenth year, his first public attempt at a sermon was made in the village of Abington, in Wiltshire; he has stated in one of his publications that before he was of age he had delivered nearly one thousand sermons. At first he preached at various small places in the same part of Wiltshire, and for nearly a twelvemonth he officiated as the minister of Lady Maxwell's Chapel, at the Hotwells, Clifton. In the year 1791, he was settled as the minister of Argyle Chapel, in this city, having previously for many months preached there. He married, about 1790, the daughter of Mr. Davies, the Rector of Bathaston, and by her had, we believe, three sons and three daughters. Mrs. Jay died a few years ago, and the deceased afterwards married Miss Head, of Bradford, who survives him. Mr. Jay continued to be the minister of Argyle Chapel until January last, the ministry then having been prolonged during the remarkable period of sixty-two years. In January, 1841, when Mr. Jay had completed the fiftieth year of his ministry at Argyle Chapel, the Jubilee was celebrated by religious services in the Chapel, and by a social meeting which was held in the Assembly Rooms. This latter took place on Tuesday, the 2nd February, 1841. As many as 820 persons breakfasted together, and a testimonial of respect was presented to Mr. Jay: it consisted of a salver with an appropriate inscription, and a purse which contained 650*l*. The circumstances connected with his resignation of the pastoral duties at Argyle Chapel have been the subject of much discussion in this city and elsewhere, and occasioned a disunion among his people which resulted in the secession of a large number, who now assemble for worship in the Assembly Rooms. There is no doubt that this embittered his last days, and he has been more than once, we understand, heard to express his belief that the wound thus made would never be healed.

During the present year, he has occasionally preached at Bradford (in which town he has, since his second marriage, frequently resided), at Bratton, and other small places in the neighbourhood; and, not very long since, he preached at the chapel near the residence of the Earl of Ducie. Within the last month he expressed a wish that he might be permitted once more to preach at Bath, intending, if his desire were gratified, that the Vineyards Chapel should be the place of his final pulpit ministrations. The satisfaction was not, however, permitted him. For the last three or four weeks he has been entirely confined to his house in Percy-place, gradually sinking till his death, which took place on Tuesday evening, the 27th inst., in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

It is well known that Mr. Jay has, for many years, had in preparation an account of his own life and times, and we believe that it is brought down by himself to a very recent period. A volume of lectures by him, on Female Scriptural Characters, is in the press, and it is said that he revised the final sheet on the Friday preceding his dissolution. His death, as described by a gentleman who knew him intimately, was most tranquil. Lying with his hand between his face and the pillow, he appeared to be sweetly sleeping, and it was only on close examination that it was found that life had departed.—*Bath Journal.*

#### DEATH OF SIR W. LOWTHORP.

Letters from Nice state that Sir William Lowthorp left this life for a better last Monday night, December 19. He was not in good health when he presided at the public meeting of the Congregational Union, held in Northampton, in October, 1852. Through the whole of last winter he suffered from a troublesome cough. As this did not leave him when summer returned, he was advised to spend the present winter at Nice. On the first Sunday in September he was in Hull, and in his office as deacon of the Albion Congregational Church, assisted in the distribution of the bread and wine. He returned to his summer residence, Alga House, Scarborough, for a few weeks, and, late in October, left this country for Nice. The fatigue of the journey aggravated the unfavourable symptoms of his case, though the physician there gave hopes of a speedy restoration to health. He became extremely emaciated, and was soon unable to leave his bed. On the 19th, he responded earnestly to the latter part of the 6th chapter of Hebrews, speaking of the anchor of hope as his sure and only confidence. Sleep then came on, during which his spirit took its flight without a struggle or a sigh. Trained an Episcopalian, Sir William Lowthorp became a Congregationalist by consulting the New Testament as the only authority in religion. This change exposed him to that incessant

annoyance which only those in the higher ranks of life can fully experience; for while dissent is prevalent with the middle classes, what is deemed so vulgar by the aristocracy? Painfully sensitive to every slight and insult, Sir William never hesitated to follow where truth and conscience led the way. Yet, his convictions on ecclesiastical matters did not in the least diminish his respect and affection for Christians of every name. In politics he was an earnest but Constitutional Liberal. He was an advocate of free trade, and presided at its meetings in Hull, when, with the exception of the late Dr. Gordon, and a very few more, all the "respectability" of the town and neighbourhood frowned on it as fanatical and vulgar. Temperance, Education, and Social Progress, found in him a steady friend, but his energies were chiefly directed to the advancement of religion. He was one of the principal promoters of the Albion Congregational Church, and contributed about 1,500*l*. towards its erection. To his exertions, also, the founding of the Bar Church, Scarborough, is chiefly owing. It was a great encouragement for him to see large congregations regularly assembling to listen to the Gospel in two edifices in the erection of which he had taken so active a part. His age was fifty-nine.—*British Banner.*

Dr. William Hodge Mill, Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge, Canon of Ely, and Rector of Brasted, died at Ely on Christmas-day. Dr. Mill had been a Fellow of Trinity College; in 1820, he went out as first Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta; returning in 1838, he received the appointment of examining chaplain to Archbishop Howley, and subsequently the living and professorship above mentioned. Dr. Mill was an influential and respected member of the Church.

The well-known Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, Dr. James Gillkrest, died on Christmas-day. He entered the medical department of the army in 1801, serving in the West Indies. He was the author of many valuable papers on cholera; and a work on yellow fever, presented to the French Academy of Medicine, of which body he was a member.

Dr. Grottefend, a learned Orientalist and philologist, died at Hanover on the 19th ult. Dr. Grottefend was well-known in English literary society.

Izzet Pasha, the brave and determined Governor of the fortress of Belgrade, died on the 12th December, the anniversary of the so-called independence of Servia.

General Von Radowitz died on Christmas-day. His death was tranquil and without pain. He has left a very large circle of loving friends, and the whole German public has long been accustomed to regard him as one of the celebrities of the times. He possessed great influence with the King of Prussia, and though accused of Jesuit leanings, was a firm adherent of moderate Liberalism and German nationality. He was no friend to the Russian alliance.

The Congregational Year Book for 1853 contains notices of two-and-thirty ministers deceased between December, 1852, and December, 1853; not including, therefore, the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, and the Rev. W. Jay. Of these, five were octogenarians; viz:—

	1853.	Age.	Ministry.
Allcott, John	...Epping.....Feb. 19.....	89	18
Burgess, James	...Shelford.....Feb. 21.....	85	37
Dryland, Wm.	...Newbury.....Aug. 22.....	83	81
Taylor, Thomas	...Bradford.....Oct. 23.....	86	41
Wilkins, Wm.	...Abington.....June 14.....	81	52

Twelve attained ages between seventy and eighty, and three between sixty and seventy.

### Gleanings.

The largest bed of chromate of iron known in the world has been discovered near Nevada.

Which travels at the greatest speed, heat or cold? heat; because you can easily catch cold?

Mrs. Bloomer and her periodical "The Lily" have emigrated to Mount Vernon, Ohio.

St. George's Hall, Liverpool, is not likely to be open before Sept. next. The cost will be about 200,000*l*.

Crewe is the nursery, and Wolverhampton the hospital, for locomotives.

The capital engaged in the Australian trade has been estimated, by competent persons, at over 20,000,000*l*.

In an appeal to the Privy Council from Madras, this was given as the name of an estate in litigation: "Kaminagadeyathoorosomokanogonagira."

The population of California from immigration has only increased 21,000 this year up to the 1st November. The arrivals by sea exceeded the departures by only 6,781.

About 1,400 rats were recently killed in some old standing wheat ricks in the neighbourhood of Upton-upon-Severn.

Lord Sidmouth used to say, that the great art of a Speaker of the House of Commons was "to know what to overlook."

The provincial journals state that a boa-constrictor in Wombwell's menagerie, a few days ago, swallowed a young crocodile!

Mr. Peto, M.P., has placed 2,000*l*. annually at the disposal of the Baptist Missionary Society for the next seven years.

Temperance refreshment rooms are being established at Wick, in connexion with the "statute" or fairs, and the Duke of Sutherland has signified his readiness to contribute 100*l*. towards the object.

"Woman's rights" are decidedly progressing in the United States. A marriage ceremony was performed at Rochester, last month, by the "Rev." Antoinette L. Brown, the female preacher.

A mathematician being asked by a stout fellow, "If two pigs weigh twenty pounds, how much will a large hog weigh?" replied, "jump into the scales, and I will tell you immediately."

Robert Wilkinsshaw, a miner belonging to Cowdenbeath in Scotland, has fabricated a coat without seam—buttons, button-holes, pockets, &c., all wrought with pins or wires—not a needle-stitch in it; and the fit is complete.

There are about 200,000 loops in the coat. We are not informed whether this garment is either more useful or more ornamental than a common coat.

In Captain McClure's Arctic Expedition, an Esquimaux stated that his countrymen were incensed against the whites, because they sold their countrymen *bad water*, (*spirits*) which had killed some and made others sick.

An eccentric beggar thus laconically addressed a lady: "Will you, Ma'm, give me a drink of water, for I am so hungry I don't know where to stay to-night?" We doubt whether more meaning could be embodied in so few words.

Messrs. R. S. Newall and Co. have just completed and laid down a submarine telegraph cable across the Tay. Messages can now be sent direct from Dundee to all approachable parts of the country—and to the continent.

It is said that Harper Brothers, the eminent publishers of New York (whose premises have just been burnt down), have for the last few years published, on an average, 25,000 volumes a minute for ten hours a day; and employed from three to four thousand persons.

It is stated that forty-nine public-houses, six wine-rooms, 130 coffee-shops, three eating-houses, and thirteen shell-fish-shops are kept open all night in London; and a great number of similar establishments are kept open until three o'clock in the morning.

The Duke of Argyle, as we gather from a Scottish paper, dresses in brown clothes; rides in a brown carriage, drawn by two brown horses; and everything in his house at Inverary is brown, from the paper on the wall to the chair covers and coal-scuttles.

A journeyman printer, in Auburn, New York, states that he has in his possession a stone about half an inch in thickness, out of which another stone of the same shape, about the size of a pea, has grown during the last nine years.

Ladies bustles (says "Willis's Current Notes") are of Persian origin. Nott, in his Notes on the Odes of Hafiz, defines this "refaigt" as a kind of bolster, which the Persian ladies fix to the under-garment, to produce a certain roundness, thought by them to be highly becoming.

The Alps are being perforated in various directions. A new road has been made from Val Camonica, over Aprica, to Tirano, conjointly with the completion of that over the Bernina, which will lead direct from the Engadin to Tirano—a new radius of Alpine communication.

A tradesman's daughter writes home from Geelong: "When I was returning home to my mistress at the lodging-house I met a young man, a gold-digger, who entered into conversation with me and walked part of the way home. Before we parted he asked me if I would be his wife, but I did not know what to say to that. I suppose I may as well tell all. Well, we got married by license at St. James's Church of England, Melbourne. I saw him one day and got married the next, and he gave me to commence housekeeping with, gold, which I have since changed for four hundred sovereigns."

Moore in his "Diary" gives us a peep into the arcanæ of the Times newspaper office: Went with Barnes to his own room and drew up my paragraph while he wrote part of an article for next day. Says that he writes himself as little as possible; finding that he is much more useful as a superintendent of the writings of others. The great deficiency he finds among his people is not a want of cleverness, but of common sense. There is not one of them (and he included himself in the number) that can be trusted with writing often or long on the same subject; they are sure to get bewildered on it.

A Mr. Swift, of Dublin, has an invention by which he can progress through the water, in an upright position, at the rate of five miles an hour. The apparatus consists of two air-tight tin floats of twenty feet long, tapering to a narrow point at each end, and joined together by two bars of iron. The mode by which it is propelled is by a double-bladed oar, eighteen feet in length, which is made to ply, windmill-fashion, by the occupant, who stands in the centre. The experiment tried on Saturday was fully successful, and Mr. Swift was loudly applauded on his arrival at Eden-quay.

A gentleman passing near the meeting house of coloured people of Whitestown, New York, heard what he describes as follows: "A long favoured gentleman from Africa was closing up a prayer, and some white boys in a corner had the manners to laugh, so that the praying member heard them. He had a moment before said very earnestly: 'We pray dat de Lord will bless all flesh dat is human,' when the laugh occurred, and commencing again just before the amen, the pious negro said: 'Oh Lord, we is not in de habit of adding postscripts to our prayers, but if de 'spression bless all dat is human wouldn't take in dese white fellers dare, den we pray dat you will bless some what ain't human, also, besides!'"

The Nation, reviewing Mr. Disraeli's works, observes that that writer and statesman makes no secret of his Roman Catholic tendencies. "They appear everywhere. If amid the buzz and intrigue of rank and fashion into which he drags his readers, a noble Christian gentleman appear on the scene, he is sure to be in the Roman fold or journeying towards it through Puseyism; and he is sure, at the same time, to shame, by the noble simplicity and earnest seriousness of his life, the frivolity and heartless licentiousness around him. The only heroes of his who have had high aims and grand aspirations, or who have looked beyond a seat in Parliament, or the portfolio of a Minister, as the summit of human ambition, are Tancred and Contarini Fleming; and he makes them both converts to Rome."

One of the last stories of Yankee inquisitiveness makes the victim give his tormentor a direct cut in telling him he wished to be asked no further questions. The inquisitor fell back a moment to take breath, and change his tactics. The half-suppressed smile on the faces of the other passengers soon aroused him to further exertions; and, summing up more resolution, he began: "Stranger, perhaps you are not aware how almighty hard it is for a Yankee to control his curiosity. You'll please excuse me but I really would like to know your name, and residence, and the business you follow. I expect you ain't ashamed of either of 'em, so now won't you just oblige me?" This appeal brought out the traveller, who, rising up to the extreme height allowed by the coach, and, throwing back his shoulders, replied: "My name is General Andrew Washington, I reside in the State of Mississippi. I am a gentleman of leisure, and I am glad to be able to say of extensive means. I have heard much of New York, and I am on my way to see it; and if I like it as well as I am led to expect, I intend to—buy it." Then was heard a shout of attention laughter throughout the stage-coach; and this was the last of that conversation!







very large extent, and floating a considerable quantity has also changed hands, estimated at three cargoes of Madras at 14s per cwt. and from 2,000 to 4,000 tons of Bengal chiefly at 15s 6d; the value, however, to-day, has advanced. At auction, 3,100 bags of Bengal were brought forward and were withdrawn at 16s; subsequently sales have been made at 16s to 16s 3d per cwt.

**SALADIN.**—A brisk speculative inquiry has resulted in large sales, both on the spot and at arrive, at about 1s per cwt higher, prices ranging chiefly from 30s to 31s per cwt.

### BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS POTATO MARKETS.

**MONDAY.**—During the past week the arrivals have been quite equal to the demand, but a considerable quantity is daily expected. Trade rather heavy, at the following quotations: York Regents, 130s to 160s; East Lothian do, 120s to 150s; ditto reds, 190s to 200s; Forthshire Regents, 110s to 120s; Perthshire do, 110s to 120s; Fifehire do, 110s to 120s; reds and cups, 90s to 110s; Rhensish, 100 to 110s; Norway and Swedish, 60s to 70s.

### BOROUGH HOP MARKET.

**MONDAY.**—Our market remains without any material alteration since last week. On the whole, there has been rather more doing, and a better demand is shortly anticipated.

New Mid and East Kent pockets	14	0	to	17	17
Weald of Kent	10	0	to	12	12
Sussex	10	0	to	12	0
Foreign	7	0	to	9	0

### THE TALLOW TRADE.

**MONDAY.**—Our market continues very firm, and prices are still on the advance. P.Y.C. on the spot, and for delivery up to March, is quoted at 58s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 58s 6d net cash. Rough fat, 3s 3d.

#### PARTICULARS.

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Stock	Casks. 46396	Casks. 51272	Casks. 61976	Casks. 47135	Casks. 42256
Price of Yellow Candle	38s 0d	37s 3d	36s 9d	45s 0d	50s 6d
Delivery last Week	38s 6d	37s 6d	0s 0d	0s 0d	0s 0d
Ditto from the 1st of June	38s 6d	37s 6d	0s 0d	0s 0d	0s 0d
Arrived last Week	58718	58128	65242	62236	63682
Ditto from the 1st of June	1248	210	132	229	10
Price of Town Tallow	78618	83880	90684	68733	82623
	38s 0d	39s 6d	39s 6d	47s 3d	51s 0d

### PRICES OF SOAP.

Yellow soap	s. d.	s. d.	Towntallow	s. d.	s. d.
Mottled do	44	0	Mottled stuff	43	6
Card do	52	0	Rough do	23	6
Tallow greaves, 18s; and good dregs, 8s 0d per cwt; rough fat average 3s 3d per 5lbs.					

### HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

	d.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Market Hides, per lb	2 1/2	to 3	Pooled Sheep	7	0	9	0
Middling	3	3 1/2	Downs	4	6	5	6
Ordinary	2 1/2	2 3/4	Half-breds	6	0	7	6
Calf Skins	2s 0d	to 6s 0d	Kents	6	0	7	6
Horse Hides, each	5s 6d	to 6s 0d	Shearings	0	0	0	0

### LONDON WOOL MARKET.

**MONDAY.**—Our market has slightly improved. The supply of most kinds of wool on sale is very moderate, and several transactions, though not to any extent, have been reported on continental account. Holders generally—as the clothiers are known to hold light stocks—are very firm in their demands, and prices continue to be well supported. The market closes with rather a firm appearance, but if the apprehensions of war gain ground, the regular course of business will be interfered with. The imports of wool into London last week were only 158 bales from Germany, nothing having arrived within the last three days.

### OILS.

Linseed, 39s 6d per cwt.; Rapeseed, English refined 44s to 46s 6d; do foreign, 40s; Gallipoli, per ton, 37l to 38l; Spanish 60l to 61l; Sperm, 86l 10s to 88l 10s; do bagged, 87l; South Sea, 39l to 40l; Seal, pale, 39l to 40l; do coloured, 34l to 35l; Cod, 36l 10s to 37l 10s; Cocoa nut 21s 5s to 21s 6s; Palm, 17l 17s 6d to 21s 0s 9d.

### HAY MARKETS.

**SMITHFIELD.**—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay 110s 112s, inferior 80s 90s, superior clover 124s 126s, inferior 95s 100s, straw 32s 42s per load of 36 trusses.

**REGENCY-PARK.**—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay 112s 114s, inferior 80s 90s, superior clover 118s 120s, inferior 95s 100s, straw 34s 44s per load of 36 trusses.

**PORTMAN.**—New meadow hay 75s 80s; inferior 65s 70s old 100s 105s, new clover 95s 100s, inferior 80s 90s, old 110s 115s wheat straw 36s 40s per load of 36 trusses.

### COAL MARKET.—MONDAY.

(PRICE OF COALS PER TON AT THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.)

Buddle's West Hartley	22	0	Hugh Hall	23	6
Burnhope	0	0	Killingworth East	24	6
Carr's Hartley	0	0	Lambton	23	0
Cookson's Hartley	0	0	Lawson	29	8
Davison's Hartley	24	0	Plummer	23	0
Holywell	25	0	Ponshar	32	0
Tandell Moor	24	0	Ramsay's Canal	0	0
Walls End	34	0	Richmond	0	0
Braddyl	33	6	Stewart's	0	0
Metton	33	6	Hartlepool	0	0
Eden Main	33	6	Kelloe	24	0
Haswell	33	6	Tees	0	0
South Hartlepool	33	6	Whitwell	0	0
Ships at market				99	
Sold				6	

### The Gazette.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30.

#### BANKRUPTS.

**THOMAS EASTGATE**, Churton-street, Pimlico, and Tothill-street, Westminster, boot safe-maker. Sol., Mr. Story, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

**JOHN and SOLOMON DAVIS**, East Smithfield, clothiers. Sol., Mr. Levy, Arandell-street, Strand.

**BENJAMIN VINCENT**, Canterbury, bootmaker. Sols., Messrs. Stretton and Postens, Strand.

**WILLIAM COBB**, Maidstone, builder. Sols., Messrs. Stanning and Croft, Basinghall-street; and Messrs. Stanning and Carnell, Tonbridge.

**WILLIAM LEGH**, New Windsor, wine merchant. Sols., Messrs. Dimmock and Burby, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street.

**THOMAS WILLIAM THAME**, Greenwich, ironmonger. Sols., Messrs. Bristow and Tarrant, Bond-court, Walbrook.

**DAVID PRATT**, Birmingham, thimble maker. Sol., Mr. Smith, Birmingham.

**THOMAS BULL**, Bristol, shipowner. Sols., Messrs. Bevan and Girling, Bristol.

#### DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 17, W. Richardson, Lombard-street, merchant—Jan. 26, J. H. Musgrave, Eastcott-place, Ferdinand-street, Hampstead-road, embroiderer—Jan. 24, E. Brewster and E. West, Hand-court, Dowgate, printers—Jan. 24, R. J. M. Spenceley, Wapping, and Rotherhithe, sailmakers—Jan. 26, R. Hawkins, Farnham, Surrey, grocer—Jan. 21, E. C. and E. W. Fyde, Howford-buildings, Fenchurch-street, and E. Fyde, jun., Calcutta, mer-

chants—Jan. 20, J. Streeter, Brighton, corn merchant—Jan. 21, J. and J. Legge, Marlborough-road, Brompton, and Churton-street, Belgrave-road, Pimlico, cabinet makers—Jan. 21, J. Heath, Chesham, Buckinghamshire, chemist—Jan. 21, J. Boxall, Brighton, coachmaker—Jan. 21, F. F. Fox, Cornhill, tailor—Jan. 21, G. B. Absalom, Portsmouth, coal merchant—Jan. 23, F. English, Manchester, power-loom cloth manufacturer—Jan. 23, G. B. Pinder, York, grocer.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

S. B. Aldred and J. Hayward, St. Martin's-lane, woollendrapers—W. Thomas, G. Churchill, and G. E. Lowe, Catherine-street, Strand, advertising agents—Wilkinson and Wildman, Bingley, Yorkshire, wool comb makers—C. Sutherland and Co., Mincing-lane, colonial produce brokers—C. Lucey and Sons, Cox's-quay, lightermen—H. Barnett, Lewisham, W. Carr, Lee, and H. Stott, Greenwich, surgeons; as far as regards H. Stott—Mary and E. T. Atkin, Sheffield, silver cutlers—Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co., Calcutta, auctioneers; as far as regards A. Parker and F. B. Paton—Poole, Swinnell, and Co., Kingston-upon-Thames, maltsters—Fogson and Taylor, Halifax, Yorkshire, carpenters—J. W. Smith and Co., Manchester, wholesale milliners—G. Wilkinson and F. W. Cotton, West Bromwich and elsewhere, carriers—Cockshott and Beck, Addingham, Yorkshire, cotton spinners—W. Johnson and E. Allatt, Sheffield, upholsterers—J. Hartling and T. Nicholson, Merse, near Castleford, Yorkshire, earthenware manufacturers—W. S. Orr and J. Hodge, proprietors of the *Home Companion*—Flower and Wilks, Walsall, Staffordshire, millers—Messrs. Dicksons and Co., Edinburgh, seed merchants; as far as regards W. S. Dickson, —Dennistoun, Buchanan, and Co., or Stanley Spinning Company, Glasgow and Stanley; as far as regards J. G., and J. Buchanan, jun.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3.

#### BANKRUPTS.

**WILLIAM BURNETT ANDERSON**, Billiter-street, Leadenhall-street, merchant. Sols., Messrs. Jacobs and Foster Crosby-square.

**THOMAS WARD**, Goswell-street, hoster. Sol., Mr. Thompson, Sile-lane.

**EDWARD THOMAS LODGE**, Throgmorton-street, stockbroker. Sols., Messrs. Lawrence, Pless, and Boyer, Old Jewry-chambers.

**WILLIAM SIMS**, Redruth, Cornwall, linen-draper. Sols., Mr. Stogdon, Exeter; and Mr. Peter, Redruth.

**EDWARD HALL**, Cross-hills, near Keighley, Yorkshire, and Burnley, Lancashire, tailor. Sols., Messrs. Lees and Humbles, Bradford; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

**JOHN HOWITT**, Sheffield-moor, Yorkshire, draper. Sols., Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester; and Messrs. Richardson and Gault, Leeds.

**EDWARD SUMMER**, Waterloo, near Liverpool, licensed victualler. Sol., Mr. Atkinson, Liverpool.

**GEORGE PEARSON**, Birkenhead, grocer. Sol., Mr. Bretherton, Liverpool.

**JOHN GRAY**, Hulme, Manchester, butcher. Sol., Mr. Partington, Manchester.

**RICHARD BROWNLOW**, Ardwick, Lancashire, starch manufacturer. Sols., Messrs. Kershaw and Bullock, Manchester.

#### DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 24, F. W. Harris, Hatton-garden, general hardware factor—Jan. 24, J. Matavers, Skinner-street, Bishopsgate, brewer—Jan. 26, S. Clabbon, Stapleford, Cambridgeshire, newspaper proprietor—Jan. 25, R. Peniston, Staverton-row, Walworth, draper—Jan. 25, C. Seagrims, Winchester, solicitor—Jan. 25, C. Jacob, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, merchant—Jan. 25, T. Ballard, Southwick-place, Paddington, apothecary—Jan. 24, W. Scammell, late of Old Brentford, bootmaker—Jan. 26, R. Thorman, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, engine builder—Jan. 26, J. Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cornfactor—Jan. 26, R. M., and R. Nelson, Darlington, provision merchants—Jan. 26, T. Crook, Preston, manufacturer—Jan. 25, W. and J. Stock, sen., Ashton-in-Mackerfield, Lancashire, coal proprietors—Jan. 25, W. Rainford, Liverpool, upholsterer—Jan. 25, G. Pryde, D. Jones, and J. Gibb, Liverpool, sailmakers—Jan. 24, R. Bell and G. W. Campbell, Liverpool, merchants.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. C. Mills and T. D. Price, Manchester and London, merchants—W. Barber, T. Howe, I. Mead, and J. Barber, St. Paul's-churchyard, woollen warehousemen; as far as regards W. and J. Barber—E. Carter and Co., Leadenhall-street, commission merchants; as far as regards E. Carter—C. Foard and R. King, Bath, silk merchants—J. Majors and E. Gesty, Liverpool, shipbuilders—Middlebrook, Cole, and Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinners—Blenkinsop and Harriott, Manchester, drapers—Thompson and Co., Macclesfield, grocers—J. W. Mitchell and J. Blain, Great Tower-street, tea brokers—J. and C. Johnson, Prescott, Lancashire, watch-hand makers—Nowell and Robson, Idle, Yorkshire, and St. Pancras-wharf, stone merchants; as far as regards T. Nowell—Gibson and Co., Hereford, Gloucester, and elsewhere, common carriers—T. H. and G. F. Busbridge, East Malling, Kent, paper manufacturers—E. Eustance and W. B. Warry, Bristol, jewellers—Carstairs and Co., Mill-street, Hanover-square, and Carstairs and Lindsay, New London-street, Crutchedfriars wine merchants—J. W. Workman and C. H. Gamble, Reading, surgeons—J. Smith and F. R. Salter, wholesale milliners—Stewart and Cox, Liverpool, general brokers—Ellice, Kinnear, and Co., Leadenhall-street, merchants—T. Tilson, W. Clarke, and D. S. Morice, Coleman-street, attorneys; as far as regards T. Tilson—Lawson, Hopper, and Co., Hartlepool, brewers—J. Thompson, Son, and Co., Liverpool, corn merchants; as far as regards J. Thompson—R. Zwiethart, Bleasby, and Co., J. Collins and T. Walker, Philpot-lane, wholesale grocers—Sewell, Manbury, and Sewell, Adelaide-chambers, Gracechurch-street, merchants—M. Green and J. Nicholson, Liverpool, and River Plate, commission merchants—E. W. Fernie and Co., Old Jewry-chambers, manganese merchants—Morgan and Sloan, Cwm Avon and Britton-ferry, Glamorganshire, general drapers—J. Valentine and G. Hancock, Birmingham, bootmakers—Burnett and Lang, Serjeants-inn, Fleet-street, solicitors—Mills, Critchley, and Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, commission merchants—Elphwood and Steele, Birmingham, the sinkers—S. and W. D. Saddington, Wood-street, brushmakers—Chaloner and Fleming, Liverpool, timber measurers—T. P. Paine and Son, Hornsey-row, and Hedge-row, Islington, plumbers—G. O. Rice and G. W. Treasure, Marylebone-street, Regent-street, woollen drapers—J. Knight and I. Arrow-smith, Worcester, proprietors of the *Worcestershire Chronicle*—G. and H. Cram and F. H. Powell, Liverpool, shipbrokers; as far as regards G. Cram—J. G. and G. Kelsey, Church-street, Bethnal-green, silk warehousemen—G. and C. Gladman, Wood-street, shirtmakers—Sheldrake and Boby, Stowmarket, grocers—Fraser, Redman, and Co., Billiter-square, shipbrokers—H. and I. Johnston and Co., Bush-lane; as far as regards E. Hales—Copland and Wright, Manchester, tin plate workers—Gibson, Ord, and Co., Leeds, cloth merchants—S. and S. H. de Zoete, Old Broad-street, stockbrokers—Caswell and Son, Queen's-road West, Chelsea, carpenters—Taylor and Edge, Salford, spread plaster manufacturers—J. H. Buckley and Co., Saddleworth, Yorkshire, cotton waste spinners—J. I. Sands and H. E. Outram, Holborn-hill, tailors—Dumayne, Bernard, and Co., Ironmonger-lane, woollen-draper; as far as regards J. Dumayne—Hamilton, Hyde, and Co., South-place, Finsbury, fringe manufacturers—Lucas and Kirby, Liverpool, sharebrokers—S. Taylor and W. Flaher, Fenchurch-street, upholsterers—W. and E. Abrey, Pinner, farmers—Stansfeld, Brown, and Co., Leeds, and Bradford, Yorkshire, stuff merchants; as far as regards H. Stansfeld—Hargrave Brothers, Leeds—F. and J. Dickson, Chester and elsewhere, nurserymen—Hutchings and Roberts, Wigan, printers—T. B. Bourne and W. Steele, Liverpool, cotton brokers—Lovibond and Carslake, Bridgewater, attorneys—B. and A. Brayshaw, York, grocers—Barrick and Rose, Wapping, anchor-smiths—King and Co., Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, type foundry—Norbury and Bindloss, Manchester, silk manufacturers—Ripley and Webster, Whitby, surgeons—G. Battcock and S. Paine, Brighton, surgeons—M. Ricketts and S. S. Roden, Droitwich, medical general practitioners—Shawell and Thorne, Liverpool, pawnbrokers—White and Baylis, Dowgate-hill, wholesale tea dealers—G. Fletcher and Co., Wolverhampton, iron hurdle manufacturers—W. Macfie and Co., Edinburgh and Leith, R. Macfie and Sons, Greenock and Glasgow, and Macfie and Sons, Liverpool, sugar refiners; as far as regards J. Macfie and W. Macfie.

### Bank of England.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the Week ending on Saturday, the 24th day of December, 1853.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£29,128,425	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	15,128,425
		Silver Bullion	—
	£29,128,425		£29,128,425

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Debt)	£18,043,730
Res.	2,198,455	Weight Annuity	16,643,561
Public Deposits	11,157,724	Other Securities	8,318,280
Other Deposits	10,607,923	Gold and Silver Coin	690,666
Seven Day and other Bills	1,179,166		
	£40,696,267		£40,696,267

December 29, 1853.

N. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

### Advertisements.

Now ready, in 8vo, price 1s. sewed, or 2s. cloth lettered,

### THE CONGREGATIONAL YEAR-BOOK for 1854.

containing the proceedings of the Congregational Union for 1853, and general statistics of the Denomination.

London: JACKSON and WALFORD, 18, St. Paul's-churchyard.

### RUSSIA and TURKEY.—LAMBERTS' MAP of the SEAT of WAR; 3 ft. 4 in. by 2 ft. 3 in., coloured.

Price 1s.; in Case, 1s. 6d.; by Post, 6d. extra.

DONES, KIDD, and Co., 134, Fleet-street, London; J. MENZIES, Edinburgh; LAMBERTS, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and all Book-sellers.

### A TREATISE on PIGGOTT'S GALVANIC BELT, without acid, for the cure of diseases, to be had on receipt of a Postage-stamp.—MR. W. P. PIGGOTT, the Medical Galvanist, 233a, Oxford-street, Bloomsbury, London.

Price 2s. 6d. by post.

### ON CONSUMPTION. DR. BURSLEM.

"Original and important observations on the treatment of phthisis in the Female." . . . Dr. Burslem is evidently a practical physician."—*Lancet*.

"Useful facts on the treatment of consumption."—*Medical-Chirurgical Review*.

"Dr. Burslem's advice is very valuable, because practical."—*Critic*.

London: F. CUTHBERT, Soho.

Just published, price 1s.; by post, 1s. stamps.

### DEAFNESS; its Causes and Origin. By MR. S. E. SMITH, 28, Princess-street, Manchester. Part 1st.

Introduction, pointing out the great danger of tampering with this delicate portion of the human frame. Part 2nd. Anatomical descriptions with observations. Part 3rd. The various diseases to which the ear is liable, and principal causes of deafness. N.B. See Mr. Smith's Annual Report of Cures in Manchester papers.

ESTABLISHED 1726.

### CHAPLIN and LAMBERT, TALLOW

MELTERS, CANDLES MANUFACTURERS, OIL and ITALIAN WAXWORKERS, 69 and 90, LEATHER-LANE, HOLBORN, beg to suggest to their numerous friends and others who are about to lay in their Winter's stock, that every article supplied at their Establishment is of first-rate quality, and charged at the lowest remunerative price.

A List of Articles, with prices annexed, sent post free on application.

Orders with remittances promptly executed, and delivered at any of the Metropolitan Railway Stations.

C. and L. particularly recommend their TOWN TALLOW MADE CANDLES.

Price's and Palmer's Composites and Metallic Candles at manufacturers' prices.

Purchasers of C. and L.'s celebrated Stamped Socks will have the full amount of benefit accruing from the repeal of the duty.

### BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, EYEBROWS, &c.

THE most surprising, efficacious, and elegant preparation ever introduced for the growth of Hair, Whiskers, &c., is

#### ROSALIE COUPELLES' CRINUTRIAR.

Thousands who were once bald, have now splendid heads of natural hair; and a still greater number who were once utterly destitute of beard or whiskers, have now these attributes of manhood in attractive luxuriance. Numerous similarly-named imitations have been, from time to time, put forth, accompanied by testimonials, each and all as spurious as the article they represent. Persons who have been thus deceived will find that the genuine article has no parallel in the growth, curling, and general improvement of the Hair, Whiskers, &c., as also checking greyness. For children it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

In Pots and Bottles, 2s. each, with full directions, through all Druggists and Perfumers, or sent free on receipt of 2d postage stamps, by ROSALIE COUPELLE, British and Foreign Perfumery Establishment, 35, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London.

CAUTION.—Do not be persuaded to purchase any other articles from which the vendor obtains a larger profit. The assurance has the signature, "ROSALIE COUPELLE," in red letters on a white ground on the stamp round each packet.

TESTIMONIALS, the truth of which may be ascertained from the persons themselves, whose addresses are given—a test which (so-called) "testimonials" in advertisements imitating this cannot stand.

Mr. J. J. Williams, 6, Lowther-street, Liverpool: "I can now show as fine a head of hair as any person, which I attribute solely to using your Crinutriar."

Mr. Thomas Mollard, Academy, Wednesbury: "It is restoring my hair quite to my satisfaction and joy."

Mr. Joseph Halley, Cumberland: "It surpasses everything of the kind."

Mr. G. Carter, near the Station, Pangbourne: "My head, which was bald on the top, and down the side partings, is now covered with new hair."

Mr. Henry Lane, care of Mr. Chapman, Golden Lion, Macclesfield-street, City-road, London: "A friend of mine, Mr. Harris, describes its effects as truly astonishing."

Miss Jackson, 11, Lee-street, Charlton, Manchester: "My hair, in one place had fallen off; it has now grown surprisingly."

Lieut. Holroyd, R.N.: "It has thickened and darkened my hair very much."

Mr. Yates, hair-dresser, Malton: "The young man has now a good pair of Whiskers. I want two pots for other customers."

The above, and hundreds of others, may be seen at the Establishment.

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—The latest, as well as the choicest assortment in existence of PALMER'S MAGNUM and other LAMPS, CAMPHINE, ARGAND, and SOLAR, and MODERATEUR LAMPS, with all the latest improvements, and of the newest and most *recherché* patterns, in ornolu, Bohemian, and plain glass, or papier maché, as is WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, and they are arranged in one large room, so that the patterns, sizes, and sorts can be instantly selected.

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Single or double wicks.....	84d. per pound.
Mid. size, 3 wicks.....	9d. ditto.
Magnums, 3 or 4 wicks.....	94d. ditto.
English Patent Camphine, in sealed cans.....	6s. 9d. per gallon.
Best Colza Oil.....	4s. ditto.

**D**ISHES in every material, in great variety, and of the newest and most recherché patterns. Tin Dish-covers, 6s. 6d. the set of six; Black-tin 12s. 3d. to 28s. 9d., the set of six; elegant modern patterns, 34s. to 58s. 6d. the set; Britannia Metal, with or without Silver Plated Handles, 76s. 6d. to 110s. 6d. the set; Sheffield Plated, £10 to £16 10s. the set; Black-tin Hot-water Dishes, with valves for gravity, 12s. to 30s.; Britannia Metal, 22s. to 77s.; and a large stock of Nickel, full size, £1 11s.

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TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

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Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage 1  
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**E**lastic Stockings. The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSES, VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary Stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 16s. Postage 6d.

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TO MINISTERS, SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS, AND SUPERINTENDENTS, BIBLE-CLASS  
SCHOLARS, AND CHURCH MEMBERS.

**A**T a time when Authors and Publishers are employing their best efforts to popularize and cheapen every branch of literature and secular knowledge, it has been a matter of surprise and regret that so little has been done to place within the reach of intelligent inquirers that extensive range of interesting subjects associated with biblical studies. Most of the information thirsted for by such minds, is only to be met with—and then but scantily—in Biblical Cyclopedias, Dictionaries and Commentaries; in Reviews, Magazines, and Books of Oriental Travel. The want, therefore, has long been sorely felt by tyros in sacred literature of some work, which, without sacrificing accuracy and solidity of information, shall yet present it in address at once popular, picturesque, and pleasing. This vacant niche it is now prepared to fill, by the publication of

This long desiderated work will form a valuable Repository of Information on Geographical, Historical, Biographical, Archaeological, Scientific, and Literary subjects in relation to the Bible. In each department, the results of the most recent researches and discoveries will be embodied in the Tracts; while the most watchful care will be exercised to prevent the admission of any view incompatible with the most reverential regard for the complete authority of the Word of God.

Each number of the Serial will be devoted to a distinct topic, and will generally be complete in itself. ENGRAVINGS by the first Artists, together with occasional DIAGRAMS and SKETCH-MAPS, when required for the elucidation of the subject under consideration, will be given in each Tract. In the preparation of the Tracts, the services of some of the most able and distinguished writers of the republic of letters have been secured; by whom every attempt will be made to render them entertaining as well as instructive. The literary talents and scholarship of the contributors will thus afford to the Subscribers an adequate guarantee for the permanent value of the work, and its title to an honourable position on their library shelves.

As the nature of the themes which it is proposed to discuss in the "LIBRARY" will preclude all polemical allusions, and as the mode in which it is determined to handle them will be entirely free from the spirit of denominationalism, it is felt that the work may

The following List will convey an idea of the Class of topics which it is proposed to treat, and which will appear

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The Story of Ancient Nineveh. Babylon : its History and its Remains. Israel and the Pyramids. The Plagues of Egypt. The Exodus from the House of Bondage. The Liberator and Lawgiver of Israel. Israel's Life in the Wilderness. The Written Rocks of Sinai and their Interpreters. Religions Symbolism of the Hebrews. Mythologies of the Nations surrounding Palestine. The Conquest and Settlement of Canaan. The Aborigines of Palestine. Israel under the Judges. David and his Captains. Solomon : his Court and Works of Art. The Schism of the Tribes.	Judah and her Kings. Israel and her Kings. The Captivity and its Mementoes. The Lost Tribes. Mount Gerizim and its Temple. The Macabean Patriots. The Herodian Dynasty. Judea under the Roman Procurators. The Siege and Fall of Jerusalem. Masada and its Tragedy. Jewish Sects and Ecclesiastics. Military Art among the Hebrews and their Invaders. The Great Hebrew Festivals. The Lake of Galilee and its Cities. Music among the Hebrews. Poetry among the Hebrews. The Three Temples of Jerusalem.	Hebrew Prophets and their Schools. Sketches of Hebrew Bards. The Commerce & Arts of the Jewish People. The Great Cities of the New Testament Age. Memoirs of the Apostles. Roman Catacombs and the Early Christians. Phœnician Cities, Commerce, and Colonies. The Trees, Plants, Flowers, and Animals of Scripture. The Mountains of Bible Lands, and their Associations. The Sacred Rivers of the East. The Dead Sea and its Explorers. Job and his Times. Abraham and his Age. Eden : its Probable Site, Extent, Character, and Inhabitants. The Deluge : its Extent and its Mementoes.
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There will, probably, be interspersed with Tracts on the foregoing subjects, a series of short and interesting Treatises on the

The object of which will be to describe the several Books of which the Bible consists, in regard to their origin, preservation, and distribution; the languages in which they were originally written, the materials on which they were inscribed, and the Translations into which they were rendered. These Tracts will be composed in full view of the advanced scholarship of the day, and with the express design of enabling Students to meet, correct, and confute current objections and difficulties.

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I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the worth of "Fletcher's Family Devotion." It is admirably adapted to accomplish the sacred purpose for which it is intended. The genial warmth of true spirituality pervades it throughout; and it may safely be recommended, both for the judgment and piety by which it is characterized, to earnest-minded Christians of every denomination. Great as its circulation already is, I should be glad to find it increased, and increasing.

Yours very faithfully,

Henry Perkins

*Parsonage, St. James's, Hampstead-road.*

*Extract from a letter by the Rev. J. HARRIS, D.D., Author of  
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The conception and arrangement of the work are admirable; and as far as I have had an opportunity of judging, the execution of it equals the plan. I have read various parts of it attentively; and while I have not met with anything which I could wish to have been omitted, most unfeignedly can I say that I have found much calculated to inspire and sustain devotion.

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I am enabled to speak with propriety and confidence of the real worth and admirable adaptation to usefulness of your work. I have used it much in my own family, and I can truly say that as I advance it grows in my esteem. You have rendered a most important service to Christian households by your labours, and I have no doubt that its circulation will be as extensive as your most sanguine expectations could anticipate.

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## NATIONAL FREEHOLD - LAND SOCIETY.

WEEKLY REPORT, December 29, 1883.

	Last Totals.	During the Week.	Present Totals.
Cash received.	£694,201 16 8	£9,370 14 0	£703,572 10 8
Shares issued.	71,264	411	71,675

## VALID SHARES DRAWN DURING THE WEEK.

63,750, 67,877\* and 67,878\*, 62,923, 63,603, 54,287, 63,296, 69,715, 59,143, 12,276, 49,209\* to 49,312\*, 43,001, 47,319, 6,957, 68,401, 37,488, 30,134, 64,180, 41,227, 54,330, 46,470\* and 46,471\*, 36,155, 1,614, 64,135, 52,010, 53,364, 45,964, 50,153, 63,783, 34,609, 34,396, 50,716, 25,758, 15,175, 58,199, 66,571\* to 66,573\*, and 36,139.

\* Grouped.

The shares numbered 89,524, 34,964, 21,423, 35,914, 35,675, 28,245, 20,639, 62,398, 57,077, 26,245, 64,079, and 28,552 were also drawn, but as the subscriptions thereon were in arrear, the holders thereof have lost the benefit of this drawing. Copies of the Prospectus, Rules, and last Annual Report, may be obtained at the office, or by post, gratis.

W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.

14, Moorgate-street.

## HOUSEHOLDERS' AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

— Money received on Deposit at 5 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly in April and October.

RICHARD HODSON, Secretary.

15 and 16, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

## THE ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £100,000, in 10,000 Shares of £10 each. With power to increase to One Million.

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The advantages offered by this Company will be seen on an investigation of its Rates of Premium and the terms of its Loan business. It offers to the assured the security of a large subscribed capital, combined with all the advantages of a Mutual Assurance Office, eighty per cent. of the profits being divided amongst the Policy-holders every five years. The following are other characteristic features of the Company:—

The RATES OF PREMIUM are based upon the latest and most approved corrected tables of mortality, and will, therefore, be found lower than those adopted by other and earlier institutions.

POICIES ARE INDISPUTABLE. No CHARGE is made for POLICY STAMPS or MEDICAL FEES. The Assured are ALLOWED TO TRAVEL in any country in Europe without extra charge.

ONE-TWENTH of the Premiums on Policies of £500 and upwards is allowed to remain unpaid, and continues as a claim on the Policy.

POICIES ARE NOT FORFEITED if the Premiums are not paid when due.

LOANS are granted to Policy-holders and others on approved Personal Security, and on every description of Freehold, Leasehold, and Copyhold Property. The advances are made on liberal terms and a Policy of Insurance on the borrower's life to the amount only of the sum borrowed is required.

For the convenience of the WORKING CLASSES, Policies are issued as low as £20, at the same Rates of Premium as larger Policies.

Premiums may be paid quarterly, half-yearly, or annually. The following are the Rates of Premium on the classes of Policies generally taken out:—

## WHOLE OF LIFE.

Annual Premium for the Assurance of £100 on the Whole of Life with Profits.

Age.....	20	30	40	50	60
Premium.	£ s. d. 1 18 3	£ s. d. 2 7 9	£ s. d. 3 3 9	£ s. d. 4 10 2	£ s. d. 6 18 6

Any other Particulars, or Rates of Premium, required for any contingency, can be obtained of the Agents of the Company, or at the Chief Office.

HUGH BROWN TAPLIN, Secretary.

Chief Office, 25, Cannon-street, London.

## SAFE INVESTMENT FOR MONEY.

INTEREST, SIX PER CENT.

## PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND, AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

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*Tan's Magazine*.—"The tables are ably prepared, and offer ample security."

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The Directors, being desirous of extending the advantages of the above Society to all classes, have decided upon opening a Branch for the Deposit of Savings, upon the following terms; viz.—

That deposits be received in sums of £1 and upwards, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

That the interest be payable at the Office of the Society on the 30th of April and on the 30th of October in each year.

Interest not claimed prior to the 1st day of June or the 1st day of December in each year, will be added to the principal and interest paid thereon.

Deposits will be returned upon the following notice:—When the amount repaid does not exceed £50, one week's notice; from £50 to £200, one month's notice; from £200 to £500, two months' notice; exceeding £500, three months' notice.

Each depositor will be furnished with a Deposit Book at the cost of 3d. each.

Deposits received and paid on Wednesday Evenings, from Six to Eight, when one or more of the Directors will be in attendance.

A prospectus sent upon receipt of one postage-stamp.

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INSTITUTED 1831.

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The SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY is an institution peculiarly adapted to afford Provision for Families. It was established in the year 1831, upon the principle of MUTUAL CONTRIBUTION, the Surplus or Profit being wholly divisible among the members; and the Additions which have been made to Policies at the periodical investigations of the Society afford satisfactory evidence of the prosperity of the Institution, and the great advantages derived by its members. The following Examples exhibit the additions already made:—

£	s. d.	£	s. d.
A Policy for 1,000, opened in 1832, is now increased to 1,508 9 4			
" 1,000, " 1836, " 1,407 18 7			
" 1,000, " 1840, " 1,397 15 7			

The Profits are ascertained and divided Triennially amongst Policies of more than five years' duration.

The Annual Revenue is upwards of £140,000.

The Amount of Assurances in force is upwards of £4,000,000 sterling.

The Amount paid to the Representatives of Deceased Members exceeds £500,000 sterling.

The Total Amount of Vested Additions allocated to Policies exceeds £600,000.

The Accumulated Fund is upwards of £760,000.

Loans granted to Members to the extent of the Office value of their Policies.

Copies of the Annual Report, Forms of Proposal, and all information, may be had on application at any of the Society's Offices in town or country.

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First call, £1 per Share. The paid-up portion of the Capital, with its accumulations, to bear a Dividend at the rate of not less than £5, nor more than £10 per cent., per annum, with a bonus of 25 per cent. of the Profits.

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## ACTUARY.

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John Newton, Esq.

The MATRIMONIAL ASSURANCE secure any given sum from £10 to £15,000, payable to a son or daughter on MARRIAGE, at any time after the age of 20 for daughters, or 21 for sons; or on their attaining the age of 35 unmarried; but should death occur before marriage, or before 35 unmarried, then all the premiums would be returned. These assurances may be secured, at a very small cost, by one or more payments, or by annual or quarterly premiums, payable till 20 or 21.

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Every information relating to these departments of the general features of the Company can be obtained on application, by letter, or otherwise, to JOHN NEWTON, Secretary, Offices, 5, Cannon-street West, City.

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DISTINGUISHED BY THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

And the unanimous awards of both

"COUNCIL" &amp; "PRIZE MEDALS" AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

THE limited Consumption of Chocolate in England has arisen chiefly from the difficulty of procuring Chocolate of the best quality, and from the want of knowledge to prepare it properly for the table. French manufacturers are prohibited by Government from using deleterious ingredients; hence their superiority, and the universal consumption of Chocolate in that country.

By the Jurors' report (Class 29), it is shown that the best producing Cocoa countries export the choice of their produce for the markets of France, the high differential duties obliging English manufacturers to be contented with the inferior products of Trinidad, Grenada, St. Lucia, &c. This, and the practice of adulteration in England, arising principally from competition and low prices, have, until recently, conferred upon France the monopoly of supplying the world with the different preparations of Chocolate.

In 1850 the Paris Chocolate Company was established for supplying the British public with genuine unadulterated Chocolate, manufactured in strict accordance with the French system, but at considerably lower prices, by saving the import duty of 6d. per lb., and other charges, thus placing their superior articles of food and beverage within the reach of all classes of consumers. In their competition with the manufacturers of all nations, the Company obtained an unrivalled distinction, and the Jurors' report pronounces their productions "fully equal to those of France."

As an evidence that genuine Chocolate, when attainable and properly prepared, is highly appreciated by the English people, it will be sufficient to refer to the fact, that during the Great Exhibition of 1851, the consumption of the Company's Exhibition Prize Chocolate in the Central Refreshment Court exceeded that of Tea or Coffee. And it is now almost universally recommended by the Medical Profession as more conducive to health than any other vegetable production which enters into the human dietary.

THE BREAKFAST CHOCOLATES, in  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. tablets, plain, from 1s. 4d. to 3s. per lb., with vanilla, from 3s. to 6s. per lb., are now very generally substituted for Tea and Coffee, to both of which it is so decidedly superior in wholesome and nutritious qualities. A Chocolate, manufactured after the most approved Parisian model, will be presented to every purchaser of a  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. box of tablets; and consumers of smaller quantities may obtain the same at cost price, 2s. 9d.

HONEY CHOCOLATES, a combination of the purest heather Honey with the mildest French Cocoa, in Pots, 1s. 3d. each, highly recommended as a confection or breakfast preparation, is universally acknowledged to be the best article of soluble Chocolate ever introduced in England, is an excellent substitute for butter, and no nursery should be without it. To invalids it is an inestimable boon.

THE CHOCOLATE BONBONS, which this Company have had the honour of supplying to the most distinguished families in the Kingdom, by whom they have been pronounced an unrivalled dessert.

FANCY CHOCOLATES, in Medallions, Railway Pastilles, Penny Sticks, Statuettes, Cigars, &amp;c.

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VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 427.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1854.

[GRATIS.]

## CENSUS RETURNS ON RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.\*

### ABSTRACT OF REPORT AND TABLES.

#### INTRODUCTORY EXPLANATION.

WHEN arrangements were being made for the census of 1851, the indefatigable Registrar-General (George Graham, Esq.) proposed that, in addition to the usual returns relative to population, property, houses, &c., the opportunity should be used for procuring correct information on two important subjects of much public interest and controversy, viz.,—the number and varieties and capabilities of the educational and the religious institutions of the country. The forms requisite for this purpose were issued to the enumerators, but in consequence of some objections in the House of Lords and elsewhere to the contemplated inquiry, and the opinion of the law officers of the Crown that the demand to furnish the information could not be legally enforced, the returns were made *optional*. The forms were left with the clergyman or minister, warden, or deacon or other officer connected with each place of worship,† and were collected by the staff of 40,000 persons employed by the Census Commissioners. The extent to which returns, in answer to this application, were received, affords abundant evidence of the hearty co-operation of the clergy and the ministers of all denominations in this voluntary labour. Such returns have been obtained from 14,077 churches belonging to the Church of England, and from 20,390 places of worship belonging to other religious bodies. From this simple fact alone it will be manifest that they are nearly as complete as could be wished for; and that now, for the first time, there is given to the country a full picture of the state of its religion as exhibited by its religious institutions.

The voluminous information thus obtained was placed by Major Graham in the hands of Horace Mann, Esq., to arrange in a tabular form, with the necessary explanatory remarks. The result of Mr. Mann's Herculean task is now before us in a volume which constitutes the most valuable publication ever issued from a public or private press on the religious statistics of the country. The government deserve credit for having, in spite of temporary opposition, persevered in obtaining information, which they alone, by means of the Census machinery, were able to furnish, and for having now set at rest many controverted points on the religious condition of the people, and furnished data which may prove of inestimable value to the Christian world. An attentive perusal of the volume gives us the highest estimate of the zeal, impartiality, and ability Mr. Mann has brought to his task. With him it has evidently been a labour of love. He has allowed facts to speak for themselves. In a matter demanding the utmost delicacy of treatment and the most rigid neutrality, he has acquitted himself so as, we believe, to deserve the approval and thanks of *all* religious persuasions. To the Established Church he has done full justice but without betraying the spirit of a partisan. Every section of Dissenters is especially under obligation to him for giving them fair play—for, it unfortu-

nately happens that, until within a recent period, the history and position of this important section of the community has been misrepresented in the page of history, as well as in the columns of the newspaper press. We cannot better estimate the difficulty of the undertaking Mr. Mann has accomplished, and of the comprehensiveness of his labours, than by giving a general description of the contents of the Report.

Mr. Mann, after a few remarks on the origin of the inquiry and the manner of its prosecution, gives a list of the different religious sects in England and Wales, observations on the necessity for explaining their history and peculiar principles, and an introductory sketch of the progress of religious opinions in England till the period of the Reformation of 1688. Under the heading "Particular Notices of the Different Churches" we have a brief description of the origin, progress, tenets and present position of each denomination. The section "Spiritual Provision and Destitution" embraces elaborate information under the following heads: "1. *Accommodation*—Estimate of the number of persons able to attend worship; Estimate of the number of sittings required for these persons; Actual provision according to the Census; Effect of unequal distribution in diminishing the value of existing accommodation; Comparative provision in town and country districts; Rate at which the supply is increasing; Extent to which the existing accommodation is *available*; Proportion of the accommodation which is *free*; Amount of provision made by each religious body—By the Church of England, By the principal Protestant Dissenting bodies, By minor dissenting bodies, By Roman Catholics; General result of the inquiry as to accommodation; What is being done to supply deficiency? 2. *Attendance*—Superiority of the test supplied by amount of attendance to that supplied by amount of accommodation; Proper mode of computing the amount of attendance; Number of *non-attendants*; Is there sufficient accommodation for the *non-attendants*? Frequency of attendance; Number of attendants in connection with each religious body; Comparative frequency of attendance in each religious body; Portions of the day at which attendants are most numerous; Principal result of the inquiry as to attendance; The alarming number of *non-attendants*; Some of the causes of the neglect, by the labouring classes, of religious worship; Need of increased amount of *agency*; Different schemes suggested—Subdivision of parishes, Lay agency, Extension of the episcopate; Prominent facts elicited by the whole inquiry. An appendix to the report describes the mode of procuring and digesting the returns and copies of the forms used on the occasion.

Then follow the summary tables and tabular results, embracing the following interesting information:—Summary table of England and Wales; Estimates for defective returns; Tables of registration divisions of counties, of returns defective as to available accommodation, of the dates at which existing buildings were erected or appropriated to religious worship and of dioceses; Comparative strength of different bodies in each county, and in the towns and county portions respectively of each county; Of the Church of England and the Dissenting bodies as to accommodation, in counties and large towns; Selection of districts with most and least accommodation respectively; Proportion of population in each Registration District, and number of additional sittings required; Number of attendants at the most frequented services; Extent to which each body makes use of its accommodation; Number of services held by each religious body at different portions of the day.

A separate tabular return contains the number of

places of worship, sittings and attendants connected with the various religious bodies in England and Wales, arranged in Registration Districts or Poor Law Unions.

#### NUMBER OF RELIGIOUS SECTS.

There are in England and Wales 35 different religious communities or sects,—27 native and indigenous, 9 foreign. These include all the bodies which have assumed any formal organisation. There are, in addition, many isolated congregations of religious worshippers, adopting various appellations, but it does not appear that any of them is sufficiently numerous and consolidated to be called a "sect." The following arrangement shows them, under certain obvious considerable and minor classes, in the order of historical formation:—

#### PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

##### BRITISH:

Church of England and Ireland.  
Scottish Presbyterians:—Church of Scotland; United Presbyterian Synod; Presbyterian Church in England.  
Independents, or Congregationalists.  
Baptists:—General; Particular; Seventh Day; Scotch; New Connexion General.  
Society of Friends.  
Unitarians.  
Moravians, or United Brethren.  
Wesleyan Methodists:—Original Connexion; New Connexion; Primitive Methodists; Bible Christians; Wesleyan Association; Independent Methodists; Wesleyan Reformers.  
Calvinistic Methodists:—Welsh Calvinistic Methodists; Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion.  
Sandemanians, or Glassites.  
New Church.  
Brethren.

##### FOREIGN.

Lutherans.  
German Protestant Reformers.  
Reformed Church of the Netherlands.  
French Protestants.

#### OTHER BRITISH CHURCHES.

Roman Catholics.  
Greek Church.  
German Catholics.  
Italian Reformers.  
Catholic and Apostolic Church.  
Latter-day Saints or Mormons.  
JEWS.

#### PROGRESS OF RELIGIOUS OPINIONS IN ENGLAND.

A brief and striking review of the growth of religious opinions in this country from the time of the ancient Britons to the Revolution of 1688, is a suitable introduction to the more detailed account of the various denominations which follow. We have prepared a summary of this interesting sketch, but, in order to insert the more essential results of the inquiry, must postpone it to another number. It describes the early establishment of Roman Catholicism as the State religion—traces the progress of Episcopacy as the dominant church of this country—the successive persecutions of Nonconformity under the Tudors and Stuarts—the rise and growth of Dissenting bodies, and the progress of religious freedom, until Nonconformists obtained a legal recognition and status under the Toleration Act of William III. Though written with strict impartiality, the general impression arising from the fact recorded is this—that the Church of England, though legally the "national" church, no longer holds that position in reality. The Toleration Act took away from it that character, and the rapid growth of other denominations since that era has elevated them in the aggregate to an equality in point of civil rights and numbers, if not in influence, with the Established Church.

#### THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Report proceeds to investigate and briefly notice the peculiar tenets and distinctive principles of all the more conspicuous English sects—commencing with the Church of England. The doctrines of the Episcopal Church are embodied in her Articles and Liturgy. The Book of Common Prayer prescribes her mode of worship; and the Canons of 1603 contain, so far as the clergy are concerned, her code of discipline. The Thirty-nine Articles are given at length. The orders, dignities, territorial divisions, parishes, rural deaneries, archdeaconries, and dioceses, having been briefly described, we are

\* "Census of Great Britain, 1851. Religious Worship. England and Wales. Report and Tables. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty." Hansard.

† We may remark that we are now referring *only* to the returns on "Religious Worship." Although the substance of the "Educational Returns" has already been made public, they have not been put into a shape that would warrant their presentation to Parliament. We believe, however, they will be published in a separate volume before the commencement of the next session.



told that the discipline of the church is administered by three ecclesiastical courts—that of the bishop, that of the archbishop, and that of the sovereign—the latter supreme. Her government is virtually in the hands of the sovereign as her temporal head, and of parliament as the monarch's council. The convocation of the clergy, which in former times was used to legislate on all ecclesiastical affairs, has not, since 1717, been permitted to deliberate to any purpose. The crown appoints the archbishops, bishops, and deans, and a considerable portion of the clergy. Incumbents of parishes are appointed, subject to the approval of the bishop, by patrons, who may be either corporate bodies or private persons. Of the 11,728 benefices in England and Wales, 1,144 are in the gift of the crown, 1,853 in that of the bishops, 938 in that of cathedral chapters and other dignitaries, 770 in that of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the Colleges of Eton, Winchester, &c., 931 in that of the ministers of mother-churches, and the residue (6,092) in that of private persons. The income of the Church of England is derived from the following sources: lands, tithes, church-rates, pew-rents, Easter offerings, and surplice fees (i. e., fees for burials, baptisms, &c.), is estimated at £4,292,885, including £500,000 for church-rates, or, including new churches built since 1831, at more than £5,000,000 per annum.\* The number of beneficed clergy in 1831 was 10,718; the average gross income, therefore, of each would be about £300 per annum. At the same date there were 5,230 curates, the total amount of whose stipends was £424,695, yielding an average of £81 per annum to each curate. From a sum of £14,000 per annum, constituting Queen Anne's Bounty, the stipends of the incumbents of the smaller livings are being gradually increased; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners apply to the same object a portion of the surplus proceeds of episcopal and caputular estates. The following remarkable facts are then given relative to the recent progress of the Episcopal Church:

The progress of the Church of England has, in recent times, been very rapid; and conspicuously so within the twenty years just terminated. Latterly, a sentiment appears to have been strongly prevalent that the relief of spiritual destitution must not be exclusively devolved upon the state; that Christians in their individual, no less than in their organised, capacity, have duties to discharge in ministering to the land's religious wants. Accordingly, a spirit of benevolence has been increasingly diffused; and private liberality is now displaying its fruits, in daily rising churches, almost as abundant as in ancient times—distinguished also advantageously from earlier charity, by being, it may fairly be assumed, the offspring of a more enlightened zeal, proceeding from a wider circle of contributors. The following statistics will exhibit this more clearly:—

In 1831, the number of churches and chapels of the Church of England amounted to 11,825. The number in 1851, as returned to the Census Office, was 18,854, exclusive of 223 described as being "not separate buildings," or as "used also for secular purposes;" thus showing an increase, in the course of twenty years, of more than two thousand churches. Probably the increase is still larger, really, as it can hardly be expected that the last returns were altogether perfect. The greater portion of this increase is attributable to the self-extending power of the Church—the State not having, in the twenty years, contributed in aid of private benefactions more than £511,385 towards the erection of 386 churches. If we assume the average cost of each new edifice to be about £3,000, the total sum expended in this interval (exclusive of considerable sums devoted to the restoration of old churches) will be £6,087,000. The chief addition has occurred, as was to be expected and desired, in thickly-peopled districts, where the rapid increase of inhabitants has rendered such additional accommodation most essential. Thus, in Cheshire, Lancashire, Middlesex, Surrey, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, the increase of churches has been so much greater than the increase of the population, that the proportion between the accommodation and the number of inhabitants is now considerably more favourable than in 1831.

The proportion of churches to the population in these counties is as follows:—

	Cheshire.	Lanca-shire.	Middle-sex.	Surrey.	York (W.).
1831.	2,355.	4,578.	5,522.	3,059.	3,428.
1851.	1,858.	3,899.	4,658.	2,743.	2,884.

The proportion of churches to the population for the whole of England and Wales, however, shews a decrease—being in 1831 one church to every 1,175 inhabitants, while in 1851 it was one church to every 1,296. Of the 14,077 existing churches, 9,667 were built before 1801, and it is supposed that of 2,118, the dates of which are not specified, all but 60 or 70 were built prior to that date. Assuming such to be the case, and that each new erection has cost upon the average £3,000, the following table has been constructed, showing the whole result of the efforts made in the present century for the building of new places of worship by the Episcopal Church:—

Periods.	Number of Churches built.	Estimated Cost.		
		Total.	Contributed by Public Funds.	Private Benefaction.
1801 to 1831 .....	500	£ 3,000,000	£ 1,152,044	£ 1,847,956
1831 to 1851 .....	2,029	6,087,000	511,385	5,575,615
1801 to 1851 .....	2,529	9,087,000	1,663,429	7,423,571

\* We need hardly point out, that this estimate of the income of the Church, founded on the Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, is very much within the mark, the total revenue of the Church having been estimated by others as high as £8,000,000, and even £10,000,000, per annum.

Nor has the spirit of activity been satisfied with this astonishing addition to the number of religious edifices. Organised associations for religious objects—almost wholly the productions of the present age—have gained surprising magnitude and influence. A list of 21 societies connected exclusively with the Church of England (omitting the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," and the "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," established prior to 1800) is given with their incomes, from which it appears that, independently of local effort—of the many District and Parochial Societies for household visitation and for other methods of diffusing moral and religious influence—the Church of England, by its separate centralised exertions, raises above £400,000 per annum for religious objects, out of which £250,000 is applied to foreign missionary operations.

In the 13,051 returns which furnished information as to sittings, accommodation is stated for 4,922,412 persons. Making an estimate for 1,026 churches, for which no particulars respecting sittings were supplied, it seems that the total accommodation in 14,077 churches was for 5,317,915 persons. The number of attendants on the Census-Sunday (after an estimated addition on account of 939 churches, from which no returns of the attendants were received) was as follows:—*Morning*, 2,541,244; *Afternoon*, 1,890,764; *Evening*, 860,543.

#### UNENDOWED CHURCHES.

A brief introduction traces the gradual formation of distinct ecclesiastical communities since the reformation, owing to differences which may be included in the three following divisions:—1. Diversities respecting the Essential Doctrines of the Gospel. 2. Diversities respecting the rites and ceremonies enjoined by the Scripture. And 3. Diversities respecting the Scriptural organisation of the Church. Mainly to a variance of opinion upon one or other of these heads is ascribed the origin of nearly all the many sects, considerable and minute, which now prevail in England.

##### 1. PRESBYTERIAN.

The fundamental principles of this system are—the existence in the church of but one order of ministers, all equal (spoken of in Scripture under various appellations held to be synonymous, as "bishops," "presbyters," and "elders"), and the power of these ministers—assembled, with a certain proportion of the laity, in local and in general synods—to decide all questions of church government and discipline arising in particular congregations. In Scotland Presbyterianism is the prevailing religion of the people, and in England it was formerly extensively diffused. From 1570, when Cartwright first began to write against Episcopacy, Presbyterian sentiments continually spread throughout the land, until, at the time of the civil wars, the great majority of the English people of religious habits were attached to these opinions, and the system came to be established as the legal form of worship and of discipline in England. This success, however, was of short duration. The supremacy of the Independents in the army in the time of the Commonwealth, prevented the enforcement of the system universally or stringently; and when the restoration of King Charles the Second was effected, the entire episcopal régime was re-established in its full integrity—the Presbyterians not being able to obtain, as a compromise, even that modified synodical episcopacy, as designed by Archbishop Usher, to which they expressed themselves not indisposed to yield. The Act of Uniformity was passed, and 2,000 ministers were forced to quit the communion of the Church of England.

Thus deprived of all ability to organize their system in connexion with the civil power, and seemingly not entertaining the idea that it was possible (if even legally permissible) to organize without the State's assistance, Presbyterianism in a few years almost disappeared as a distinct religious system. All the churches which were subsequently formed by those who hold the Presbyterian opinions were established in a close accordance with the Congregational or Independent model. About a century ago, instead of the Calvinistic tenets held so firmly by the Puritans, the Presbyterians began to cherish, most of them Arminian, many of them Unitarian, sentiments. Those who adhered to the standards of the Westminster Assembly are now either merged in Congregational churches, or connected with the Scottish Presbyterians. The rest, possessing neither presbytery, synod, nor assembly, and departing widely from the doctrines of the Westminster Confession, can be scarcely now denominated "Presbyterians" at all,—their only point of concord with that body being the simple manner, common to nearly all dissenters, of conducting public worship.

##### 2. INDEPENDENTS OR CONGREGATIONALISTS.

The particular views of the Independent denomination on church government are stated with great clearness and accuracy, but they are too familiar to the bulk of our readers to need recapitulation here. To express the total freedom of the body from exterior control, the term "*Independency*" is used—to convey the idea that every member of the church participates in its administration, "*Congregationalism*," a more modern appellation, has come into vogue. Their ecclesiastical sentiments are thus summed up:—

The theory which Independents cherish of the scriptural model of a Christian church induces them, of course, to look with disapproval on all State Establishments of religion. Hostile, as already intimated, to the slightest interference from external bodies—even where,

as in the Presbyterian communities, the partly popular assembly may be not unfairly taken to reflect with faithfulness the best ideas and abilities of all the individual churches,—Independents are inevitably still more hostile to the interference of a secular and miscellaneous body like the national parliament, to whose decision, they assert, all questions of dispute in national establishments must actually or virtually be referred. And not alone upon the ground of interference with self-government do Independents disapprove of national churches: even if the State were to allow the fullest freedom, and confine its operations to the mere provision of the necessary funds for public worship, there would still remain insuperable conscientious scruples springing from their notions of the impropriety of all endowments for religious purposes. Religion, they contend, should be committed, for its maintenance and propagation, to the natural affection of its votaries. Religious zeal, they say, will furnish ample means for originating and sustaining all the institutions, ministers, and missionaries, necessary for the promulgation of religious truth. Where no such zeal is manifested in a church, its absence is regarded as a certain sign that there the truth is either not at all, or not in all its purity, professed. They argue, therefore, that the operation of these voluntary motives would supply the best security, not only that the true religion would receive an adequate support, but also, that erroneous doctrines would obtain but limited success; whereas the State, possessing no peculiar fitness, even for discriminating truth from error, still less for appreciating nicely all the various forms of truth,—is liable to the double danger either of affording to erroneous doctrines artificial nourishment, or of inflicting, to support one special form of truth, injustice and discouragement on all the rest. The same conclusions are supposed to be derivable directly from those various portions of the Scriptures where the kingdom of Our Lord is said to be exclusively a spiritual kingdom, trusting to the force of purely spiritual arms for its establishment, extension, and defence.

The outline of the polity of Congregationalism here given is admirably adapted to remove unfounded prejudices. It has evidently been most carefully prepared, and is digested for the various publications of the congregation of England and Wales. Conder's *View of all Religions*; Bogue and Bennett's *History of Dissenters*; Price's *History of Nonconformity*, &c. It is mentioned that the doctrines of Congregationalists are almost identical with those embodied in the articles of the Established Church, interpreted in a Calvinistic sense; and in support of this view, the "Declaration of Faith, Order and Discipline," issued by the Congregational Union in 1833, is quoted at length, which, though not binding upon any of the churches, is believed to be dissented from by none. The mode of worship prevalent among the Independents is, in general, of a simple character; but no unalterable rubric fetters them to uniformity of ritual; and points of ceremonial devotion, which the Puritans considered of such vital consequence, have now almost become included with the non-essential matters with regard to which the liberal polity of Independent churches tranquilly admits diversity. It hence occurs that different congregations may be found adopting or originating different customs in the order and accessories of worship. A brief sketch of the history of Independency, which had its origin in the latter portion of the 16th century, is then furnished, and in connexion with the Commonwealth era the remark of Hume the historian is quoted:—"Of all the Christian sects, this was the first which, during its prosperity as well as its adversity, always adopted the principle of toleration." Their sufferings under the Stuarts are well known. From the Restoration to the Revolution, Independents suffered much in common with the other bodies of dissenters; but since the latter period they have gained considerable and constantly increasing liberty, and now present the aspect of a large and united community, second to none amongst seceding churches for position and political importance.

The earliest account of the number of Independent congregations refers to 1812; before that period, Independent and Presbyterian congregations were returned together. In 1812, there seem to have been 1,024 Independent churches in England and Wales (799 in England, and 225 in Wales). In 1838, an estimate gives 1,840 churches in England and Wales. The present Census makes the number 3,244 (2,604 in England, and 640 in Wales); with accommodation (after making an allowance for 185 incomplete returns) for 1,063,136 persons. The attendance on the Census-Sunday was as follows—after making an addition for 59 chapels for which the numbers are not given—*Morning*, 524,612; *Afternoon*, 232,285; *Evening*, 457,162.

The institutions for religious objects, wholly or chiefly supported by Congregationalists, are the Congregational Union of England and Wales, London Congregational Chapel Building Society, Congregational Fund Board, Minister Fund or Associate Fund, Home, Irish Evangelical, Colonial and London Missionary Societies, and the following Theological Colleges: Western (Plymouth), Rotherham, Airedale, Bradford, Hackney, Lancashire, Brecon, Spring-hill, (Birmingham), and New College, St. John's (Wood). The united income of these institutions according to the latest returns is £96,604.

##### 3. BAPTISTS.

The distinguishing tenet of this denomination is,—that baptism ought only to be performed on profession of belief by the recipient—that is, by adults, and by a total immersion of the party in the water. On other points, however, there are considerable diversities of views. The General (or Arminian) Baptists hold that salvation is designed for men in general, without any preordination of a special number; the Particular (or Calvinistic) Baptists—by far the most numerous—hold that a particular portion of mankind has been from all eternity predestined to be saved. The General Baptists (New Connexion) are described on points of doctrine as "Evangelical Arminians."



The "Seventh Day Baptists" differ from the other General Baptist churches simply on the ground that the seventh, not the first, day of the week should be the one still celebrated as the sabbath. They have only two places of worship in England and Wales. The "Scotch Baptists" differ from the English Particular Baptists chiefly by a more rigid imitation of what they suppose to be the apostolic usages, such as love feasts, weekly communion, plurality of pastors or elders, washing each other's feet, &c. In England and Wales there are but 15 congregations of this body. The church polity and order of the Baptist denomination is almost identical with that of Independents. As an organised community in England, they dated their origin from 1608, when the first Baptist Church was formed in London. In 1832, the Calvinistic Baptist Churches were reported at 926, which number, by the addition (say of 200) for the General Baptists and the New Connexion, would be raised to 1,126. In 1839, the Calvinistic Baptist congregations were computed at 1,276, and allowing 250 for the other Baptist Churches, the total number would be 1,526. These several estimates relate exclusively to England. Wales, for the periods for which accounts are extant, shows that in 1772, there were 59 congregations (of all kinds of Baptists); that in 1808 there were 165 congregations (also of all kinds); while in 1839 there were 244 congregations of Calvinistic Baptists. At the recent Census the numbers were:—

Baptist Congregations.			
	England.	Wales.	Total.
General Baptists (Unitarian).....	90	8	98
General Baptists (New Connexion) 179	8		182
Particular Baptists (Calvinistic)....	1,574	378	1,947
Seventh Day Baptists.....	2	...	2
Scotch Baptists .....	492	58	550
	2,349	440	2,789

The following are the principal societies or institutions supported by the Baptists:—Baptist Union, \*Particular Baptist Fund, Baptist Society for aged Ministers, \*Baptist Tract Society, Bible Translation Society, \*Baptist Building Fund, Baptist Home Missionary Society, Baptist Irish Society, \*Baptist Missionary Society, †General Baptist Missionary Society. Colleges:—\*Bristol, \*Stepney, \*Bradford, \*Pontypool, \*Haverfordwest, †Leicester.

The aggregate annual income of these societies for the year 1851 was £38,407.

#### 4. THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, OR QUAKERS.

Accurately to describe the peculiar views of the Society of Friends, would occupy more space than we have at our command. Its founder, as is well known, was George Fox, the son of a Leicestershire weaver, who in 1646, at the age of 22, commenced the public proclamation of his sentiments. His peculiar views are carefully stated, as also are the sentiments of the Friends on the subject of Divine guidance, the doctrine of election, the estimation of the Bible, the Deity of Christ, the support of the ministry, the Sabbath, the names of days and months, and internal discipline. In the time of the Stuarts, they suffered much persecution. Two years after the Restoration, Fox presented a memorial to Charles, in which he represents that, under previous rulers, 3,173 Friends had been imprisoned, 32 of whom had died in jail, and that, since the accession of the king, no less than 3,068 had been incarcerated for their conscientious scruples. Regard for liberty of conscience has been also always a distinguishing characteristic of the followers of Fox. When, in Pennsylvania, East and West New Jersey, Rhode Island, and some other portions of America, they had entire possession of the civil power, their legislation uniformly was pervaded by a spirit of respect for such inherent rights. From the period of the Revolution of 1688 the Friends have received the benefits of the Toleration Act. By the statutes of 7 & 8 Wm. III., c. 34, and 3 & 4 Wm. IV., c. 49, their solemn affirmations are accepted in lieu of oaths; and the abrogation of the Test Act renders them eligible for public offices. The Society in the United Kingdom is not now increasing its numbers. The Friends themselves account for this, in part, by the constant emigration of members to America, where the body is much more numerous than in England.† But they do not hesitate to admit that much is attributable to the feeble endeavours now than formerly to gain proselytes. In 1800 they possessed 413 meeting-houses, while the number returned to the Census in 1851 was only 371. The views of the Society on the subject of a paid ministry prevent them from uniting with other religious bodies in missionary efforts. A number of their preachers, however, travel frequently to distant countries to diffuse the gospel; but in these cases the Society pays nothing beyond travelling expenses. Friends are warm supporters of the Bible Society. Almost from their commencement they have been distinguished by an active spirit of benevolence; in later times this spirit has been shown by their unremitting labours to repress the slave trade, by their zeal in promoting the cause of education among the poor, by their efforts to procure reform in prison discipline, and by their almost unparalleled exertions to relieve distress in Ireland in the period of the famine.‡

#### 5. UNITARIANS.

The Unitarians, as is well known, deny the divinity of Christ. They repudiate the name of Socinians, partly because of a diversity of creed on some par-

ticulars, and partly from repugnance to be held as followers of any human teacher. Their sentiments have prevailed in England since the middle of the sixteenth century. In the time of James I., two Arians were burnt to death; and during the Commonwealth, John Biddle was imprisoned for the offence, and died in prison in 1662. We have above noticed that the Presbyterians in England became, for the most part, Unitarians; and the ancient Presbyterian chapels and endowments have, in a great degree, become their property. The modern Unitarians differ from the ancient Anti-Trinitarians chiefly by attributing to the Saviour less of divine and more of human nature. Many of the modern Unitarians believe that all mankind will ultimately be restored to happiness. This creed is very prevalent amongst the Unitarians of America, where upwards of 1,000 churches are reported to profess it. It is there called "Universalism." Persons denying the doctrine of the Trinity were excepted from the benefits of the Toleration Act, and remained so until 1813, when the section in that statute which affected them was abrogated. The form of ecclesiastical government adopted by the Unitarians is substantially "Congregational." Returns have been received at the Census Offices from 229 congregations connected with this body. Attendance on Census Sunday: *Morning*, 28,483; *Afternoon*, 8,881; *Evening*, 12,697.

#### 6. UNITED BRETHREN OR MORAVIANS.

This sect originated in Bohemia and Moravia, and in 1727 Count Zinzendorf became their head. Their doctrinal views are in harmony with the "Confession of Augsburg." Their church is founded on the Episcopal model; and its discipline is regulated by certain written "Congregational orders or statutes." The chief direction of the affairs of the church is committed to a board of elders, appointed by the general synods, which assemble at irregular intervals varying from seven to twelve years. Of these boards, one is universal, and the others local: the former being resident at Herrnhut, and maintaining a general supervision over every part of the society—the latter being specially connected with particular congregations. There are female elders who attend at the boards; but they do not vote. In the public services, a litany is generally used; but the minister occasionally offers up extemporary prayer. Singing and instrumental music are regarded with much favour. Certain seasons of the year are celebrated with peculiar ceremonies. *Love Feasts*, in imitation of the Agape of the early church, are occasionally celebrated by the Brethren, who partake in fellowship of a plain repast, accompanied by organ music and varied by the singing of hymns. The number of persons actually members of the "Unity" does not exceed 12,000 in the whole of Europe, nor 6,000 in America; but at least 100,000 more, it is considered, are in virtual connexion with the society and under the spiritual guidance of its preachers. The number of their chapels in England and Wales, reported by the Census officers, was 82, with 9,305 sittings. The United Brethren have always been distinguished by their efforts to establish missionary stations in the most remote and neglected portions of the globe. In 1851 they had 70 settlements distributed amongst the Hottentots, the Greenlanders, the Esquimaux, the Indians, the Australian aborigines, and the negroes of the West Indies and America. The number of missionaries was 294; and the converts (not mere nominal professors) then belonging to the missionary congregations amounted to 69,149. The expense of the mission is about £13,000 annually; three-fourths of which are raised by other Christian bodies (principally by the Church of England) who appreciate the eminent value of these labours.

#### 7. WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

##### (1.) The Original Connexion.

The origin of Wesleyan Methodism by John and Charles Wesley in 1738, and its subsequent history, are too well known to require dwelling upon here. The system of church government was adopted solely with a view to the circumstances of the moment; the Wesleyans holding that Scripture does not furnish any absolute code of ecclesiastical discipline. The polity of the Original Connexion is in most essential points the same as that devised by Mr. Wesley, but his death necessarily produced a great alteration in the relations of the people and the Conference. As at present settled, the form of church government somewhat resembles that of the Scottish Presbyterian churches in the order of the courts, in the relation they bear to each other, and in their respective constitutions and functions. The difference is in the greater degree of authority in spiritual matters exercised by the Wesleyan ministers, who preside in their courts not as mere chairmen or moderators, but as pastors. The classes were the very first of the arrangements introduced by Mr. Wesley. They consist, in general, of about 12 persons; each class having its appointed "leader," a layman, whose duty is to meet his class once every week, converse with each class member, hear from him a statement of his spiritual condition, and give appropriate counsel. Every member of a class, except in cases of extreme poverty, is expected to contribute at least a penny per week towards the funds of the society. Out of the proceeds of this contribution, assisted by other funds, the stipends of the ministers are paid. In connexion with each congregation there is a "society," nearly answering to the "Church" of other denominations, and a number of societies form a "circuit." There are two descriptions of preachers—clerical and lay. The former include "itinerant preachers," who are appointed annually by the Conference, for a term not exceeding three years in immediate succession to the same circuit. They number about 915 in Great Britain. The lay or local preachers are esti-

mated at from 13,000 to 14,000. The public services of Methodists present a combination of the forms of the Church of England with the usual practice of Dissenting churches. In the larger chapels, the Church Liturgy is used; and, in all, the sacrament is administered according to the Church of England rubric. Independently of Sabbath worship, love feasts are occasionally celebrated; and a midnight meeting, on the last day of each year, is held as a solemn "Watch Night," for the purpose of impressing on the mind a sense of the brevity and rapid flight of time. At present there are 428 circuits in Great Britain. At the quarterly meetings candidates for the ministerial offices are chosen and other arrangements made, such as the paying of stipends, &c. The district meeting, held every May, is a kind of ecclesiastical court. There are 29 "districts" in England and Wales. The Conference, the highest Wesleyan court, consists of 100 ministers, who fill up their own vacancies and meet annually in July. Representatives for district meetings and such other ministers as are appointed or permitted to attend by the district committees deliberate with them, but do not vote. The Conference examines the fitness of candidates for the ministry, appoints the preachers, and exercises the full powers of a supreme court, even to the extent of making new laws for the government of the Connexion. The doctrines held by the Wesleyans are substantially accordant with the articles of the Established Church, interpreted in their Arminian sense. Their progress has been striking. Confining our view to Great Britain,\* the following table shows the rate at which the society has advanced since 1770:—

Date.	Number of Ministers.	Number of Members or Communicants.†
1770 .....	119	26,288
1780 .....	170	87,721
1790 .....	278	58,673
1800 .....	442	90,619
1810 .....	672	187,997
1820 .....	718	191,217
1830 .....	824	248,592
1840 .....	1,167	823,178
1850 .....	1,084	858,277

The Census accounts show 6,579 chapels in England and Wales, belonging to this Connexion in March, 1851; containing (allowance being made for defective returns) accommodation for 1,447,580 persons. The number of attendants on the Census Sunday was: *Morning*, 492,714; *Afternoon*, 383,964; *Evening*, 667,850; including an estimate for 133 chapels, for which the number of attendants was not stated.

The following are the principal societies and institutions for religious objects supported by the Wesleyan Original Connexion: Contingent Fund, Auxiliary Fund, the Children's Fund, Wesleyan Theological Institution, General Chapel Fund, Wesleyan Seamen's Mission, Wesleyan Missionary Society, Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove School, and Education Fund. The aggregate annual income of these societies is not less than £145,558. In 1839 was celebrated the Centenary of the existence of Wesleyan Methodism; £216,000 was contributed, which sum was appropriated to the establishment of theological institutions in Yorkshire and at Richmond—the purchase of the "Centenary Hall and Mission House" in Bishopsgate-street—the provision of a missionary ship—the discharge of chapel debts—and the augmentation of the incomes of the Methodist religious societies.

##### (2.) The Methodist New Connexion

Was originated by the Rev. Alex. Kilham, who became a reformer towards the close of the last century, and especially advocated the principle of lay participation in the government of the Connexion. For the vigorous expression of these sentiments in a pamphlet entitled the "Progress of Liberty," he was expelled by the Conference in 1796. Originated by a movement for a certain and specific alteration in the constitution of Wesleyan Methodism, the New Connexion differs from the parent body only with respect to those ecclesiastical arrangements which were then the subjects of dispute. In a word, there is a very large infusion of the lay element in the government of the church. In 1797 the Connexion numbered 5,000 members, in 1853, 21,384. At present (1853) the state of the Connexion, in England and Wales, is reported to be as follows:—Chapels, 301; societies, 298; circuit preachers, 95; local preachers, 814; members, 16,070; Sabbath schools, 273; Sabbath-school teachers, 7,335; Sabbath-school scholars, 44,337. Returns have been received at the Census Office from 296 chapels and stations (mostly in the northern counties) belonging to this Connexion, containing accommodation, after an estimate for 16 defective returns, for 96,964 persons. The number of attendants on the Census Sunday was: *Morning*, 36,801; *Afternoon*, 22,620; *Evening*, 39,624; including an estimate for three chapels, the attendance in which was not stated. The Connexional funds are the Yearly collection, Paternal Fund, Beneficent Fund, Book-room, Mission Fund, and Chapel Fund, with an aggregate income for the year 1852-3 of £7,530.

##### (3.) Primitive Methodists.

At the beginning of the present century some of the Wesleyan community began to revive field preaching and its concomitants. The Conference of

\* Societies to which the asterisk (\*) is prefixed belong to the Particular or Calvinistic Baptists; those marked thus (†) belong to the New Connexion of General, or Arminian, Baptists; where no distinctive mark occurs, the society is supported by both of these bodies jointly.

† There exist at present on the North American Continent nearly 600 distinct religious assemblies of the Society of Friends.

—Bowden's History of the Society of Friends in America.

‡ The Society of Friends in 1847 raised and distributed, in mitigation of Irish distress, the enormous sum of £200,000.

\* The figures here given as applying to Great Britain may be taken, almost without deduction, as representing England and Wales; for the number of Wesleyans in Scotland is so small as scarcely to affect the total.

† It is estimated that the number of persons attending upon the ministrations of the Wesleyan societies is about three times the number of communicants.



1807 affirmed a resolution adverse to such unpre-  
scribed expedients, and the consequence was the  
birth of the Primitive Methodist Connexion at  
Standley, in Staffordshire, in 1810. The new society  
commenced with only ten members. In 1853 the  
Connexion had swelled to the following proportions :  
Connexional chapels, 1,789; rented rooms, 3,565;  
travelling preachers, 568; local ditto, 9,594; class  
leaders, 6,767; members, 108,926; Sunday schools,  
1,535; teachers, 22,792; scholars, 121,394. These  
statistics refer as well to the foreign stations of the  
Connexion as to England and Wales; but the deduc-  
tion to be made upon this account will not ex-  
ceed two or three per cent. of the above figures.  
The number of chapels, &c., returned by the Census  
officers was only 287; so that many of the above  
must probably be small rooms, which thus escaped  
the notice of the enumerators. The number of Con-  
nexional circuits and missions is, altogether, 313.  
In the government of the society there is more of  
the lay element than in the Original Connexion. The  
stipends of the regular itinerating preachers are  
fixed by the Conference regulations. The existing  
rules provide, that to every married preacher and  
his wife shall be allowed 19s. per week, with 2s.  
per week additional for each child under 16 years of age,  
and the use, for 4s. per annum, of a furnished house  
or rooms. This allowance is, in certain circum-  
stances, subject to reduction; and an unmarried  
preacher gets, but £16 a year, with £10 a year for  
lodgings, board, and washing. Females are per-  
mitted, by the laws of the Connexion, to preach, if  
qualified; but the number of such is now much  
fewer than some years ago: at present there is only  
one amongst the travelling (or regular) preachers,  
though several are to be found engaged as local  
preachers. Camp meetings are not so numerous  
now as formerly; still the sphere of the society is  
chiefly amongst the poor. The aggregate income of  
its various funds is £10,730 per annum.

#### (4.) Bible Christians.

The founder of the body was Mr. William O'Bryan,  
a Wesleyan local preacher in Cornwall, who, in  
1815, separated from the Wesleys, and began  
himself to form societies upon the Methodist plan.  
In a very few years considerable advance was made,  
and throughout Devonshire and Cornwall many  
societies were established; so that, in 1819, there  
were nearly 30 itinerant preachers. Their principal  
departures from the original Wesleyan system  
are in the direction of a more popular form of ecclesi-  
astical government. Preaching in the open air is  
recommended by the rules, as often as practicable.  
The application of the term "reverend" to the  
preachers is highly disapproved, as being believed  
to be contrary to the plainness and simplicity of the  
Gospel. Females are, in certain cases, allowed to  
be itinerant preachers; but they take no part in  
church government. The following is the scale of  
salaries to preachers:—A single man on trial,  
£10; a single man in full Connexion, £12 12s.; a  
single man after having been in full Connexion 12  
years, £14; a female preacher, £7; a man and his  
wife, £30; the first child under 16 years, £6; the  
second ditto, £5 10s.; the third ditto, £5; the fourth,  
and every additional child, £4 10s.

According to the Census returns, the number of  
chapels belonging to the body in England and Wales  
in 1851 was 482; by far the greater number being  
situated in the south-western counties of England.  
The number of sittings (after adding an estimate  
for 42 imperfect returns) was 66,834. The attend-  
ance on the Census Sunday was: *Morning*, 14,902;  
*Afternoon*, 24,345; *Evening*, 34,612; an estimate be-  
ing made for eight chapels, the number of attendants  
at which was not stated in the returns. Accord-  
ing to the "Minutes of Conference for 1852," there  
were 403 chapels, 113 itinerant ministers, 1,059 local  
preachers, and 13,862 members included in the Con-  
nexion.

#### (5.) The Wesleyan-Methodist Association.

In 1834 there was much agitation throughout the  
Wesleyan body, respecting the proposed Theological  
Institution. A disapproving minister was expelled,  
great excitement followed, and in 1835 the Con-  
ference issued certain laws making some concessions,  
which gave no further privileges to the laity, but  
virtually left the government of the Connexion and  
the fate of members in the hands of the ministers  
exclusively. They failed to satisfy the "Movement  
Party," which, in consequence, seceded, and, in 1835,  
became the "Wesleyan Methodist Association," which  
differs from the "Old Connexion" only with regard  
to the specific subjects of dispute which caused the  
rupture. In the Annual Assembly the laity are  
admitted as representatives. According to the  
"Minutes of the 17th Annual Assembly," the following  
was the state of the Association in England and  
Wales in 1852, no allowance having, however, been  
made for several incomplete returns:—Itinerant  
preachers and missionaries, 90; local preachers,  
1,016; class leaders, 1,353; members in society,  
19,411; chapels, 329; preaching places, rooms, &c.,  
171; Sunday schools, 322; Sunday-school teachers,  
6,842; Sunday-school scholars, 43,389. Their funds  
in that year (not including local funds), were  
Preachers' Children's Fund, £660; Preachers' Bene-  
ficient Fund, £123; Chapel Fund, £117; Home and  
Foreign Mission and Connexional Fund, £2,127.

The Census Returns make mention of 419 chapels  
and preaching-rooms containing (after an estimate  
for the sittings in 34 cases of deficient information)  
accommodation for 98,813 persons. The attendance  
on the Census Sunday (making an allowance for five  
chapels, the returns from which are silent on this  
point) was: *Morning*, 32,308; *Afternoon*, 21,140;  
*Evening*, 40,655.

#### (6.) Wesleyan Reformers.

In 1849, another of the constantly recurring agi-  
tations with respect to ministerial authority in  
matters of Church discipline arose, and still con-  
tinues. Some parties having circulated through the  
Connexion certain anonymous pamphlets called  
"Fly Sheets," in which some points of Methodist  
procedure were attacked in a manner offensive to the  
Conference, that body, with a view to ascertain the  
secret authors (suspected to be ministers), adopted  
the expedient of tendering to every minister in the  
Connexion a "Declaration," reprobating the obnoxious  
circulars, and repudiating all connexion with  
the authorship. Several ministers refused sub-  
mission to this test, as being an unfair attempt to  
make the offending parties criminate themselves,  
and partaking of the nature of an Inquisition. They  
were expelled. Great agitation has since prevailed  
throughout the body, and it is calculated that the  
loss to the Old Connexion, through expulsions and  
withdrawals, amounts to 100,000 members. The  
Reformers have not yet seceded. They regard  
themselves as still Wesleyan Methodists, illegally  
expelled. They demand the restoration of all  
preachers, officers, and members who have been ex-  
cluded. In the meantime they have set in operation  
a distinct machinery of Methodism, framed accord-  
ing to the plan which they consider ought to be  
adopted by the parent body. In their own returns  
it is represented that they had in 1852—Chapels or  
preaching places, 2,000; preachers, 2,800; circuit  
missionaries, 60; class leaders, 3,300; members of  
society, 52,000; Sunday schools, 700; Sunday-school  
teachers, 12,000; Sunday-school scholars, 80,000;  
tract societies, 150; tract distributors, 1,300.

In 1851, when the Census was taken (the move-  
ment being then in its infancy), there were 339  
chapels in connexion with the Reformers; having  
accommodation (after estimates for 51 defective  
schedules) for 67,814 persons. The attendance on  
the Census Sunday (making an allowance for five  
cases where the numbers were not given) was as  
follows:—*Morning*, 30,470; *Afternoon*, 16,080; *Even-  
ing*, 44,953.

#### 8. CALVINISTIC METHODISTS.

This body dates its origin from the celebrated  
George Whitfield, born in 1714. He was long the  
associate of Wesley. Whitfield held the Calvinistic  
tenets, Wesley the Arminian; and their difference  
proving, after some discussion, to be quite irrecon-  
cilable, they thenceforth each pursued a different  
path: Mr. Wesley steadily and skilfully construct-  
ing the elaborate machinery of Wesleyan Methodism,  
and Whitfield following his plan of field itinerancy,  
with a constant and amazing popularity, but  
making no endeavour to originate a sect. He died  
in New England, in 1769, at the age of 55. Whit-  
field, during his 34 years' ministry, is said to have  
preached no fewer than 18,000 sermons, being more  
than ten per week. His followers, however, and  
those of other eminent evangelists who sympathised  
with his proceedings, gradually settled into sepa-  
rate religious bodies, principally under two distinct  
appellations—one the "Countess of Hunting-  
don's Connexion," and the other the "Welsh Cal-  
vinistic Methodists." These, in fact, are now the  
only sections which survive as individual commu-  
nities; for most of Whitfield's congregations, not  
adopting any congregational bond, but existing as  
independent churches, gradually became absorbed  
into the Congregational body.

In 1748 Whitfield became the chaplain of Selina,  
the widow of the Earl of Huntingdon. She, by his  
advice, assumed a kind of leadership over his fol-  
lowers, erected chapels, engaged ministers or lay-  
men to officiate in them, and founded a college at  
Trevecca, in South Wales, for the education of Cal-  
vinistic preachers. After her death this college  
was, in 1792, transferred to Cheshunt (Herts), and  
there it still exists. The doctrines of the Con-  
nexion are almost identical with those of the Church  
of England, and their form of worship does not ma-  
terially vary; for the Liturgy is generally em-  
ployed, though extemporary prayer is frequent.  
Although the name "Connexion" is still used, the  
Congregational polity is practically adopted; and  
of late years several of the congregations have  
become, in name as well as virtually, Congrega-  
tional churches. The number of chapels men-  
tioned in the Census as belonging to this Connexion,  
or described as "English Calvinistic Methodists,"  
was 109, containing (after an allowance for the sit-  
tings in five chapels, the returns for which are  
defective) accommodation for 38,727 persons. The  
attendants on the Census Sunday (making an esti-  
mated addition for seven chapels, the returns from  
which were silent on the point) were: *Morning*,  
21,103; *Afternoon*, 4,380; *Evening*, 19,159.

Howel Harris, a gentleman of Trevecca, in Breck-  
nockshire, was the Wesley of Wales, and by his  
missionary labours had established, in 1739, about  
300 Methodist societies in South Wales. In North  
Wales there was a similar movement, in which the  
Rev. Thomas Charles, of Bala, was prominent. It  
was long before there was any separate organisa-  
tion. In 1811 a Conference was held, at which the  
body assumed the appearance of a separate con-  
nexion, and 21 Methodist preachers were ordained.  
The government of the Calvinistic Methodists does  
not greatly differ from that of their English bre-  
thren. A "Quarterly Association" performs all  
the functions of Conference, one meeting in North  
and another in South Wales. The ministers are itine-  
rant. The mode of public worship adopted by the  
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists is much the same as  
that of most dissenting churches; but often the  
peculiar warmth and enthusiasm of the national  
character breaks through the ordinary sedateness

of devotion, and is manifested by an irrepressible  
demonstration either of voice or action. This pecu-  
liarity is now much less observable than some time  
back. It formerly exposed the body to considerable  
censure, and procured for them the name of  
"Jumpers."

The number of chapels returned at the Census as  
pertaining to the body was 828, containing (after  
an estimate for 53 chapels, which made no return of  
sittings) accommodation for 111,951 persons. The  
attendance on the Census Sunday was: *Morning*,  
79,728; *Afternoon*, 59,140; *Evening*, 125,244. It is  
computed that the body have expended, in the  
erection and repairs of their chapels, between the  
year 1747 and the present time, a sum amounting  
to nearly a million sterling. From the "*Dyddiadwr  
Methodistaidd*" for 1853 we learn that the number  
of ministers was 207, and of preachers 234. The  
number of communicants was stated, on the same  
authority, at 58,577. The principal societies sup-  
ported by the connexion are those connected with  
home and foreign missions; the contributions to  
which amount to about £3,000 a year. The opera-  
tions of the home mission are carried on among the  
English population inhabiting the borders between  
England and Wales.

#### 9. SANDEMANIANS, OR GLASSITES.

About 1729 Mr. Glass, a minister of the Scottish  
National Church, avowed opinions on Church go-  
vernment approaching very nearly those maintained  
by Congregationalists. Robert Sandeman appeared  
in advocacy of the same opinions about 1757, and  
formed a congregation in London in 1762. The  
prominent doctrine of the Sandemanians, on which  
they differ from most other churches, relates to the  
nature of justifying faith, which Sandeman main-  
tained to be "no more than a simple assent to the  
Divine testimony, passively received by the under-  
standing." Sandemanians also observe certain  
peculiar practices, supposed by them to have been  
prevalent amongst the primitive Christians, such as  
weekly sacraments, love feasts, mutual exhortation,  
washing each others' feet, plurality of elders, the use  
of the lot, &c. The number of Sandemanian con-  
gregations in England, reported by the Census  
officers, was six; the number of sittings (after an  
estimate for two chapels where the information was  
not given) was 956; and the number of attendants  
on the Census Sunday was: *Morning*, 439; *After-  
noon*, 256; *Evening*, 61.

#### 10. THE NEW CHURCH

Hold the doctrines of Emanuel Baron Swedenborg,  
who was born at Stockholm in 1688, and died in  
London in 1772. He was a very learned and in-  
tellectual man, and believed he had communications  
with the spiritual world. Besides the natural inter-  
pretation of the Sacred Writings, as believed by  
Christian churches, Swedenborg declared they had  
a spiritual signification which it was his high com-  
mission to unfold. The principal tenets he deduced  
from this interior meaning of the Holy Word, and  
which his followers still maintain, are these:—That  
the Last Judgment has already been accomplished  
(viz., in 1757); that the former "Heaven and Earth"  
are passed away; that the "New Jerusalem" men-  
tioned in the Apocalypse has already descended in  
the form of the "New Church;" and that, conse-  
quently, the second advent of the Lord has even  
now been realised, in a spiritual sense, by the ex-  
hibition of his power and glory in the New Church  
thus established. The usual doctrine of the Trinity  
is not received; the belief of the New Church being,  
"that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are one in  
the person of our Lord Jesus Christ, comparatively  
as soul, body, and proceeding operation are one in  
every individual man." The New Church also re-  
jects the doctrine of justification by faith alone, and  
the imputed righteousness of Christ; salvation, it  
inculcates, cannot be obtained except by the com-  
bination of good works with faith. The resurrec-  
tion, it is believed, will not be that of the material  
body, but of a spiritual body; and this will not im-  
mediately pass into a final state of being, but be  
subject to a kind of purgatory where those who are  
interiorly good will receive truth corresponding with  
their state of goodness, and thus be fitted for  
heaven; while those who are interiorly evil will  
reject all truth, and thus be among the lost. Their  
mode of worship resembles, in its general form, that  
of most Christian bodies. They have a yearly con-  
ference composed of ministers and laymen in con-  
junction. Missionaries are employed in various  
parts of England. At the Census of 1851, the num-  
ber of congregations was ascertained to be 50, of  
which the greater number were in Lancashire and  
Yorkshire.

#### 11. THE BRETHREN

May be represented as consisting of all such as,  
practically holding all the truths essential to salva-  
tion, recognise each other as, on that account alone,  
true members of the only Church. A difference of  
opinion upon aught besides is not regarded as suf-  
ficient ground for separation; and the Brethren, there-  
fore, have withdrawn themselves from all those  
bodies in which tests, express or virtual, on minor  
points, are made the means of separating Christians  
from each other. In the judgment of the Brethren,  
the disunion now existing in the Church is the re-  
sult of a neglect to recognise the Holy Spirit as its  
all-sufficient guide. The various human forms and  
systems are believed to be destitute of scriptural  
authority, and practically restrictive of the Holy  
Spirit's operations. Chiefly with regard to the ministry  
are these opinions urged; the usual method of  
ordaining special persons to the office being held to  
be unscriptural and prejudicial. Hence, in their  
assemblies, Brethren have no pre-appointed person  
to conduct or share in the proceedings; all is open to



the guidance of the Holy Ghost at the time, so that he who believes himself to be so led by the Spirit may address the meeting, for they recognise no separate orders of "clergy" or "laity." Practically there is no considerable diversity of doctrine between the Brethren and other Protestant Evangelical communions. They lay great stress upon the second advent and millennial reign of Christ, but a difference of sentiment on this point is not regarded as a bar to fellowship. Recently, however, controversy has arisen with respect to the precise position which our Lord assumed by virtue of His incarnation, and the opinions on this subject held by a portion of the Brethren are considered by the rest sufficiently erroneous to necessitate a severance. The number of places of worship which the Census officers in England and Wales returned as frequented by the Brethren was 132; but probably this number is below the truth, in consequence of the objection which they entertain to acknowledge any sectarian appellation. Several congregations may be included with the number (96) described as "Christians" only.

#### 12. ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The tenets of Roman Catholics are too well-known to need dwelling upon here. The Toleration Act of 1688, by which the Protestant Dissenters were relieved from many of the disabilities that previously attached to them, procured no change in the position of the Roman Catholics. Although in the reign of Elizabeth they were, according to Mr. Butler, a majority, or according to Mr. Hallam, a third of the population, a return presented to William III. makes the freeholders in England and Wales of this persuasion as only 13,856, and the total number of the church as 27,696. Since 1715 they have been gradually relieved of civil disabilities, and in 1829 the Catholic Emancipation Act bestowed upon them substantially the same amount of toleration as Protestant Dissenters enjoyed. About 1780 their chapels were about 200; their number 69,376. In 1824 they possessed 346 chapels; in 1851, 583; in 1852, 603; and in 1853, 616. There are also connected with the Catholics 11 colleges, 88 religious houses (15 for men and 73 for women), and 875 priests.

In 1841 there were 17 religious houses and 557 priests; in 1853, 88 religious houses and 875 priests. The number of chapels from which returns have been received at the Census Office is 570; with sittings (after an allowance for 48 chapels making no return upon this point) for 186,111. The number of attendants on the Census Sunday (making an estimated addition for 27 chapels, the returns from which were silent on this point) was: *Morning*, 252,783; *Afternoon*, 53,967; *Evening*, 76,880. It will be observed, that in the morning the number of attendants was more than the number of sittings; this is explained by the fact, that in many Roman Catholic chapels there is more than one morning service, attended by different individuals.

#### 13. THE CATHOLIC AND APOSTOLIC CHURCH

Altogether repudiates the designation "Irvingites," though derived from one whom, when living, they held in high regard as a devoted minister of Christ. "The only standards of faith which they recognise, are the three creeds of the Catholic Church, the Apostles' creed, the Nicene or Constantinopolitan creed, and that called the creed of St. Athanasius. The speciality of their religious belief is, that they hold apostles, prophets, evangelists and pastors to be abiding ministries in the Church, and that these ministries, together with the power and gifts of the Holy Ghost, dispensed and distributed among her members, are necessary for preparing and perfecting the Church for the second advent of the Lord; and that supreme rule in the Church ought to be exercised, as at the first, by twelve apostles, not elected or ordained by men, but called and sent forth immediately by God." It seems that the new Church originated towards the close of 1829, when, it is stated, several miraculous acts of healing and of prophecy occurred in Scotland. Mr. Irving, formerly of the Scotch Church in Glasgow, believed the reports, took up with the new faith, and was expelled from the church in Regent-square. But in 1832 a chapel was erected for him in Newman-street. Thenceforward "prophets" were received as a resuscitated order of the ministry, and shortly afterwards a prophet, pointing out an individual as an "apostle," it was held that the apostolic office also was restored. From these events, and from the revelations of the prophets, it was found that the ministry was properly fourfold—consisting of apostles, prophets, evangelists, and pastors—and "that the proper mode of ordination was by the imposition of the apostle's hands on those who had been previously designated or called to the ministry by the word of the prophet." The first ordination took place on Christmas Day, 1832, when an angel (or chief pastor) was ordained over the Church at Albany. The second ordination was that of Mr. Irving, who, on the 5th of April, 1833, was appointed angel of the Church in Newman-street. In the course of the next few years, Churches were formed in Bishopsgate, in Chelsea, in Brighton, and in Chatham. There have been successive revelations of one kind and another, and "testimonies" to the rulers of the state. The principal work of late years has been the gradual completion of the ritual of the Church. In 1842 a liturgy was framed, "combining the excellencies of all preceding liturgies. It prescribed ceremonial and vestments differing little from Romanism. In 1847 considerable additions to the liturgy were made, and the use of consecrated oil was permitted in visitation of the sick. In 1850 it was ordered that a certain portion of the consecrated bread and wine should be kept in an appropriate ark or tabernacle placed upon the altar, to be taken by the angel, at the morning and evening ser-

vices, and "proposed" as a symbol before the Lord. The latest ceremonial additions were adopted in 1852, when lights—two on, and seven before, the altar—were prescribed, and incense was commanded to be burnt while prayers were being offered. Of late years, it is said, the Church has made considerable progress, so that from 1846 to 1851 the number of communicants in England had increased a third, while great success has been achieved on the continent and in America. Returns from 32 chapels (chiefly in the southern counties of England) have been furnished to the Census Office. These contained (allowing for one chapel for which the sittings are not mentioned) accommodation for 7,437 persons. The attendance on the Census Sunday was (making an estimated addition for two chapels with regard to which no information was received), *Morning*, 3,176; *Afternoon*, 1,659; *Evening*, 2,707.

#### 14. THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS OR MORMONS.

The commencement of this strange movement in Palmyra, Ontario, United States, by Joseph Smith, the Mormon "prophet," in 1827—the settlement of his followers in Illinois—the erection of the city and temple of Nauvoo—the shooting of Smith in Carthage prison, in 1844, by a mob—the migration of the Mormons to the Great Salt Lake across the Rocky Mountains—and the founding of a new city there, are events fresh in every body's recollection. Their present head is Brigham Young. They calculate that, established in an almost inaccessible retreat, with numbers continually augmenting, they will soon be able to defy external enmity, and rear upon a lasting basis their ecclesiastical republic. Missionary agents are dispatched to almost every portion of the world to make fresh converts and facilitate their transit to America. In England these endeavours have been followed by no slight success; it is computed that at least as many as 30,000 persons here belong to the community, and nearly 20,000 have already, it is said, departed for the Great Salt Lake. This settlement itself has now, by the name of "Utah," been admitted to the United States Confederacy; but it seems, from a report of the judges sent there by the recent President, that the authority of the federal government is virtually set at naught; the laws and their administration being always found accordant with the pleasure of the Mormon rulers.

The precise religious creed and practices of this community cannot with certainty be ascertained. Of course, the most peculiar features and most fundamental doctrines are—the heavenly mission and apostleship of Smith and the inspiration of the "Book of Mormon" and the "Book of Doctrine and Covenants." A rather more specific outline of some points of their belief is given by one of their apostles. According to him, the saints believe that all mankind, in consequence of Adam's sin, are in a state of ruin; from this, however, they are all delivered by the sacrifice of Christ, and are made secure of everlasting happiness, unless they commit any actual sin. Infants, therefore, being irresponsible, will be eternally redeemed; and such among the people of the earth as have not had the benefit of revelation will receive a mitigated punishment. The rest, in order to be saved from endless ruin, must comply with four conditions:—(1) they must believe in Christ's atonement; (2) they must repent of their transgressions; (3) they must receive baptism by immersion for the remission of sins, administered only by one authorised of Christ; and (4) they must receive the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost—this ordinance also being, like that of baptism, only to be administered by duly authorised apostles or elders. All who comply with these conditions obtain forgiveness of their sins and are made partakers of the Holy Ghost—enjoying, too, the gifts of prophecy and healing, visions and revelations, and the power of working miracles. Among the prominent opinions, not included in these statements, are their doctrines of the materiality of the Deity, and of the twofold order of the priesthood, viz., the Melchisedek and the Aaronic. They are also charged by their opponents with the practice and the sanction of polygamy; and evidence is not un plentiful of their allowance of something closely similar; and in their various publications very peculiar doctrines on the subject of marriage are propounded. Their standard books, however, specially denounce the crime.

In England and Wales there were, in 1851, reported by the Census officers as many as 222 places of worship belonging to this body—most of them however being merely rooms. The number of sittings in these places (making an allowance for 53, the accommodation in which was not returned) was 30,783. The attendance on the Census Sunday (making an estimated addition for nine chapels from which no intelligence on this point was received) was: *Morning*, 7,517; *Afternoon*, 11,481; *Evening*, 16,628. The preachers, it appears, are far from unsuccessful in their efforts to obtain disciples.

#### 15. ISOLATED CONGREGATIONS

Are divided into five classes. The first consists of members of some two or more of the preceding sects who unite in worship. The following are their designations and the number of congregations:—Independents and Baptists, 61; Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans, 2; Independents and Wesleyans, 3; Independents and Calvinistic Methodists, 1; Independents and Primitive Methodists, 1; Baptists and Wesleyans, 2; Baptists, Wesleyans, and Moravians, 1; Presbyterians and Particular Baptists, 1; Mixed (constituent sects not stated), 54; Wesleyan Christian Union, 1; Neutral, 1.

The second are those who gather around some special doctrine. Thus, there are Calvinists, 81; Calvinists (supralapsarian), 1; Huntingtonians, 1;

Universalists, 2; Millenarians, 5; Predestinarians, 1; Trinitarian Predestinarians, 1.

A third group may be made of congregations, which, disliking to be identified with anything appearing to be sectarian, refuse to call themselves by any but by a very general or a merely negative appellation; as, Christians, 96; Christian Association, 8; Orthodox Christians, 1; New Christians, 1; Christ's Disciples, 3; Primitive Christians, 1; New Testament Christians, 2; Original Christians, 1; United Christians, 1; Gospel Pilgrims, 2; Free Gospel Christians, 14; Believers, 1; Non-Sectarians, 7; no particular denomination, 7; Evangelists, 4; Gospel Refugees, 1; Free-thinking Christians, 2.

Others, while admitting a connexion with some one of the more extensive sections into which the Christian Church is now divisible, have either forgotten or declined to specify a more minute association, such as Protestant Christians, 3; Evangelical Protestants, 1; Protestant Free Church, 1; Trinitarians, 1; Protestant Dissenters, 24; Dissenters, 6; Evangelical Dissenters, 3; Episcopalian Seceders, 1.

A fifth class of separate congregations may be formed of those which are the offspring of the missionary operations of the other bodies, acting either individually or in combination; such are the congregations raised and supported by the London City Mission, 7; Railway Mission, 1; Town Missions, 17; Home Mission, 1; Mission Society, 8; Seamen's Bethel, 11; Christian Mission, 3.

A residue will still be left of Congregationalists difficult to classify. Such are the following:—Free Church, 8; Teetotalers, 1; Doubtful, 43; Benevolent Methodists, 1; General, 2; Israelites, 1; Christian Israelites, 3; Stephenites, 1; Highamites, 9; Temperance Wesleyans, 1; Temperance Christians, 1; Free-thinkers, 2; Rational Progressionists, 1; South-cottonians, 4.

#### FOREIGN CHURCHES.

The previous notices comprise the whole of the religious bodies which are native to this country, or which act upon the native population. Of the foreign churches, it is only necessary to enumerate the congregations which belong to each. Foreign Protestants have eleven congregations; thus distributed—LUTHERANS, 6; FRENCH PROTESTANTS, 3; REFORMED CHURCH OF THE NETHERLANDS, 1; GERMAN PROTESTANT REFORMERS, 1. Other Foreign Christian churches have 5 congregations, namely—GERMAN CATHOLICS, 1; ITALIAN REFORMERS, 1; and GREEK CHURCH, 3.

The Jews (a nation and a church at once) have 53 synagogues, with accommodation for 8,438 worshippers.

#### SUBSTANTIAL HARMONY OF VARIOUS SECTS.

Towards the conclusion of the report respecting the peculiar tenets of diverse sects, the following just remarks are made on the substantial agreement of most of the bodies previously described:—

If the preceding sketch has given any adequate idea of the faith and order of the various churches which possess in common the religious area of England, it will probably be seen to what a great extent, amidst so much ostensible confusion and diversity, essential harmony prevails. Especially is this apparent, if we limit our regard to Protestant communions; which, indeed, comprise together nineteen-twentieths of our religious population. With respect to these, the differences which outwardly divide are not to be compared with the concordances which secretly, perhaps unconsciously, unite. The former, with but few exceptions, have relation almost wholly to the mere formalities of worship—not to the essential articles of faith. The fundamental doctrines of the Reformation, as embodied in the standards of the Church of England, are professed and preached by Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists, Methodists, and many minor sects, comprising more than nineteen-twentieths of the Nonconforming Protestant community; and though the different organisation of these several bodies seem to present externally an aspect of disunion, probably a closer scrutiny will show that they are separated only as to matters whose importance, even if considerable, is not vital, and that thus they may, without excess of charity, be recognised as truly, though invisibly, united to the general Church of Christ. Perhaps in a people like the English—trained to the exercise of private judgment, and inured to self-reliance—absolute agreement on religious subjects never can be realised; and certainly if, at the trifling cost of a merely superficial difference, the ever-various sympathies or prejudices of the people can obtain congenial resting-place, we scarcely can behold with discontent a state of things by which, at worst, external rivalry is substituted for internal disaffection; while this very rivalry itself—perhaps in part, and growingly, a generous emulation—tends to diffuse the Gospel more extensively, since thus religious zeal and agency are roused and vastly multiplied.

Much, no doubt, of this substantial concord is attributable to our system of religious freedom, which, allowing the unchecked development of all ecclesiastical peculiarities, has thus conferred on none the artificial value which results from prohibition; and perhaps the expectation may be reasonably entertained that, under this same influence, the spirit of uncompromising peace will gain yet further potency—that liberty to separate on minor, will beget still more the disposition to unite on greater questions—and that thus the Toleration Act will prove, in its results, to have been the most effective Act of Uniformity.

#### SPIRITUAL PROVISION AND DESTITUTION.

##### I. ACCOMMODATION.

Various computations have been made respecting the number of sittings proper to be furnished for a given population. With respect to towns, it has been thought by some, that accommodation for 50 per cent. would be sufficient; while others have considered that provision for not less than 75 per



cent. should be afforded. Dr. Chalmers took the mean of these two estimates, and concluded that five-eighths, or 62½ per cent., of the people of a town might attend religious services, and ought to have facilities for doing so. Mr. E. Baines (an excellent authority on subjects of this nature) assumes that accommodation for 50 per cent. of the gross population would be ample. The maximum for rural districts is put lower than that for towns; the distance of the church from people's residences operating as an unavoidable check upon attendance. But the proportion deemed to be sufficient for a town may be applied, with very slight reduction, to the whole of England—town and country both together; and, according to the best authorities, this proportion seems to lie between 50 and 60 per cent. of the entire community. Deducting 2,348,107 children (under 5 years of age), or (including Sunday-school children) 3,000,000, seven per cent. of the population, or about 1,000,000 kept at home by sickness and 3,278,039 persons in charge of houses, Mr. Mann reckons that about 7,500,000 persons will, of necessity, be absent whenever divine service is celebrated; and, consequently, that sittings in religious buildings cannot be required for more than 10,427,609, being rather more than 58 per cent. of the entire community. For convenience sake, therefore, 58 per cent., or 10,398,013, is the number always assumed to be able to attend.

What, then, is the number of sittings actually furnished, by the agency of all the various churches, for the 10,398,013 persons who, if only willing, would be able constantly to occupy them? The returns from 31,943 places of religious worship, many of them, of course, being simply rooms in houses, give an aggregate of sittings to the number of 9,467,738. But as 2,524 other places have omitted to return the number of their sittings, an estimate for these, computed from the average of complete returns, will raise the total number of sittings reported to the Census Office to 10,212,563. This, when compared with the number calculated as desirable (10,398,013), shows a deficiency in the whole of England and Wales of 185,450. Assuming, therefore, that the joint provision made by all the sects together may be reckoned in the computation, the deficiency, upon the whole of England and Wales, will be only to the extent of 185,450 sittings (or for only 1·3 per cent. of the population), if the entire provision now existing is found to be so well distributed over the country as that no part has too little and no part too much.

It is, therefore, necessary to inquire how far this distribution has been realised. The effect of unequal distribution is very striking. It appears from a tabular statement, that the proportion per cent. of the population already accommodated in registration division and counties, is as follows:—

	Lond.	S. East.	S. Mid.	Eastern.	S. West.
In the gross..	30·2	57·7	64·8	70·4	72·2
After deducting for unequal distribution. ....	29·7	52·4	55·5	55·5	57·3
Northern.	50·7	54·5	70·1	43·3	60·5
W. Mid.	48·7	49·8	55·5	42·0	51·4
N. Mid.					58·0
N. West.					
York.					
Welsh.					

Of course by taking smaller divisions, the disparity becomes greater. If we take the large towns only, and include small country towns with the rural parts to which they virtually belong, the proportion per cent. in urban districts will be 37 as compared with 73 in rural districts. Probably a more instructive collocation cannot be produced than that presented by two neighbouring districts of the metropolis—the City of London, and Shoreditch. The former has accommodation for 81 per cent. of its inhabitants, the latter for 18; the former has a superfluity of 13,338 sittings, the latter a deficiency of 43,755, while the total number of sittings in England and Wales is as many as 10,212,563, leaving at first sight a deficiency of only 185,450, as compared with the number requisite to provide for 58 per cent. of the population; yet, by the unequal distribution of these 10,212,563, there is really not accommodation, within reach of those who want it, for a greater number than 8,753,279, leaving an actual deficiency of 1,644,734 sittings.

The rural districts are supplied in general with adequate, sometimes with superabundant, provision. It appears that the urban parts of England, containing an aggregate population of 8,294,240 persons, have accommodation for 3,814,215 or 46 per cent. of this number; while the rural parts, containing a population of 9,633,369, have provision for 6,398,348 or 66·5 per cent. The consequence of this has been that most of the smaller parishes possess an adequate or rather a superfluous provision, while the larger parishes are insufficiently accommodated.

A table stating in detail the accommodation in 72 large towns or boroughs clearly shows how great and overwhelming a proportion of the whole deficiency of England is assignable to our great modern towns, since thus it seems that, out of the total number of 1,644,734, additional sittings reckoned to be necessary, 1,318,082 or 80 per cent. are required for these seventy-two boroughs, or rather for sixty of the most recent, the remainder being fortunately blessed with more than adequate provision. This gives a vivid picture of the destitute condition of our great-town population, and speaks loudly of the need there is for new and energetic plans of operations having special reference to towns.

This suggests the question, at what rate is the supply increasing, and is it adequate to the emergency? From a tabular statement, showing the amount of accommodation at different periods, the whole of England and Wales it appears that, taken in the gross, our rate of progress during the last thirty years has not been altogether unsatisfactory. Previous to 1821, the population increased faster than accommodation for religious worship, so that

while, from 1801 to 1821, the former had increased from 8,892,536 persons to 12,000,236 (or 34·9 per cent.), the latter, during the same interval, had only increased from 5,171,123 sittings to 6,094,485 or 17·8 per cent.; and the proportion of sittings to population, which in 1801 was 58·1 per cent., had declined in 1821 to less than 51 per cent. But from 1821 to the present time the course of things has changed: the rate of increase of the population has continually declined, while that of religious accommodation has steadily advanced; so that while the number of the people has been raised from 12,000,236 to 17,927,609 (an increase of 49·4 per cent.), the number of sittings has been raised from 6,094,485 to 10,212,563 (or an increase of 67·6 per cent.), and the proportion of sittings to population, which in 1821 was 50·8 per cent., had risen in 1851 to 57 per cent.

But the comparative increase is also satisfactory. The towns have by no means had a share proportionate to their need. For although the increase of provision in towns has been 174 per cent. in the 50 years, while the increase in the country parts has not exceeded 66 per cent.; yet such has been the more rapid increase of population in the former than in the latter (156 per cent. against 65 per cent.), that the accommodation in towns in proportion to the population is scarcely less deficient than it was in 1801—viz., 45 sittings to every 100 persons instead of 42, while the accommodation for the rest of England will still suffice for as many as 70 out to every 100 of the rural population.

But while the actual number of sittings is 10,212,563, there is never at any one time that number available to the public. In the morning, 1,714,043 of them, in the afternoon, 3,944,635, and in the evening, 4,489,563 are withdrawn for public use.

The question then occurs—what proportion of the accommodation is free? It is estimated that, out of the 10,212,563 sittings, 4,804,595 are free, or, deducting 686,535 for unequal distribution, 4,118,060.

The following table shows the proportion of accommodation provided by each religious body:—

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	Number of Places of Worship and Sittings.		Proportion per Cent. of Sittings.	
	Places of Worship.	Sittings.*	To Population.	To total Number of Sittings provided by all Bodies.
<b>PROTESTANT CHURCHES.</b>				
Church of England .....	14,077	5,317,915	29·7	52·1
Scottish Presbyterians:				
Church of Scotland .....	18	13,789	·1	·1
United Presbyterian Church .....	66	31,351	·2	·3
Presbyterian Church in England .....	76	41,552	·2	·4
Reformed Irish Presbyterians .....	1	190	··	··
Independents .....	3,244	1,067,760	6·0	10·5
Baptists:				
General .....	93	20,539	·1	·2
Particular .....	1,947	582,593	3·3	5·7
Seventh Day .....	2	890	··	··
Scotch .....	15	2,547	··	··
New Connexion General .....	182	52,604	·3	·5
Undefined .....	550	93,310	·5	·9
Society of Friends .....	371	91,559	·5	·9
Unitarians .....	229	68,584	·4	·7
Moravians .....	32	9,806	··	·1
Wesleyan Methodists:				
Original Connexion .....	6,579	1,447,580	8·1	14·1
New Connexion .....	296	96,964	·5	1·0
Primitive Methodists .....	2,871	414,030	2·8	4·0
Bible Christians .....	482	66,834	·4	·7
W. M. Association .....	419	98,813	·5	1·0
Independent Methodists .....	20	2,263	··	··
Wesleyan Reformers .....	330	67,814	·4	·7
Calvinistic Methodists:				
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists .....	828	211,951	1·2	2·1
Lady Huntingdon's Connexion .....	109	38,727	·2	·4
Sandemanians .....	6	956	··	··
New Church .....	50	12,107	·1	·1
Brethren .....	132	18,529	·1	·2
Isolated Congregations .....	539	104,481	·6	1·0
Lutherans .....	6	2,606	··	··
French Protestants .....	3	560	··	··
Reformed Church of the Netherlands .....	1	350	··	··
German Protestant Reformers .....	1	200	··	··
<b>OTHER CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.</b>				
Roman Catholics .....	570	186,111	1·0	1·8
Greek Church .....	3	991	··	··
German Catholics .....	1	300	··	··
Italian Reformers .....	1	160	··	··
Catholic and Apostolic Church .....	32	7,437	··	·1
Latter-Day Saints .....	222	30,783	·2	·3
Jews .....	53	8,488	··	·1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>34,467</b>	<b>10,212,563</b>	<b>57·0†</b>	<b>100</b>

#### PROPORTION TO DIFFERENT CHURCHES.

The apportionment of accommodation amongst the various churches is next considered; and first, the

\* Including an estimate for defective returns.

† This column casts only to 56·9: the remaining 0·1 per cent. belonging chiefly to the Moravians, the Catholic and Apostolic Church, and the Jews, neither of which bodies singly provide accommodation for so much as a tenth per cent. of the population.

Church of England. It appears that in 14,077 buildings belonging to the Episcopal Church, there are 5,317,915 sittings, equal to 29·6 per cent. of the population; that, of these, 21,673 are practically superfluous as being out of the reach of any persons who could fill them; that the residue (5,296,242) is equal to the wants of only 29·5 per cent. of the population; and that, in consequence of a number of places not being open, there are only 4,852,645 sittings available for morning, 3,761,812 for afternoon, and 1,739,275 for evening service. Of the total number of 5,317,915 sittings, 1,808,773 were described as "free;" and 2,123,395 as "appropriated;" 1,390,747 being altogether undescribed. The inference to be drawn from the information as to the periods at which existing churches were erected shows a rate of progress not unsatisfactory altogether, but inadequate in towns. In town as compared with country districts, the proportion is 21·6 and 38·2 respectively. The metropolitan districts stand most in need of additional church accommodation. In the whole of England and Wales, for every 100 sittings provided by the Church of England, Dissenters furnish 93. While the population of large town districts has increased at the rate of 6·3 per cent., since 1841 the sittings have increased 10·7 per cent. It is well known that Dissenters "get" more out of their buildings than the Church of England—the latter being very sparing in evening service; so that out of every 1,000 sittings, the available sittings are,—Church of England, 649; other Protestant Churches, 690. In this view the total accommodation provided by the latter exceeds by a little the total available accommodation provided by the Church of England. That is, proportionately to the total accommodation belonging to each; for, absolutely, the Church of England had, in all three portions of the day, 10,353,732 sittings available against 9,658,952 belonging to Protestant Dissenters.

In the aggregate, the Protestant Dissenting churches of England provide accommodation for 4,657,422 persons, or for 26 per cent. of the population, and 45·6 per cent. of the aggregate provision of the country. The proportion of this accommodation which is available at each period of the day is—Morning, 3,428,665 sittings; Afternoon, 2,367,379 sittings; Evening, 3,855,394 sittings; making a total, at all three portions of the day, of 9,651,438 sittings. The following table shows the

RATE OF INCREASE in Decennial Periods, of the WESLEYAN METHODISTS, INDEPENDENTS, and BAPTISTS respectively, in the whole of ENGLAND and WALES.

PERIODS.	Number of Places of Worship and Sittings at each Period.		Rate of Increase per cent. at each Period.
	Places of Worship.	Sittings.	
<b>WESLEYAN METHODISTS (all Branches):—</b>			
In 1801 .....	825	165,000	··
„ 1811 .....	1485	296,000	80·0
„ 1821 .....	2748	549,600	88·0
„ 1831 .....	4622	924,400	68·2
„ 1841 .....	7819	1,563,800	69·2
„ 1851 .....	11,007	2,194,298	40·2
<b>INDEPENDENTS:—</b>			
In 1801 .....	914	299,792	··
„ 1811 .....	1140	373,920	24·7
„ 1821 .....	1478	464,784	29·2
„ 1831 .....	1999	655,673	35·2
„ 1841 .....	2606	854,768	30·4
„ 1851 .....	3244	1,067,760	24·9
<b>BAPTISTS (all Branches):—</b>			
In 1801 .....	652	176,692	··
„ 1811 .....	858	232,518	31·6
„ 1821 .....	1170	317,070	36·4
„ 1831 .....	1618	437,123	37·9
„ 1841 .....	2174	589,154	34·7
„ 1851 .....	2789	752,343	27·7

From this it appears that neither of these bodies is advancing at a rate so rapid as formerly. But then it must also be remembered that neither is there room for such a rapid increase, since the aggregate rate of increase during the half century has been so much more rapid than the increase of the population, that whereas in 1801 the number of sittings provided for every 1,000 persons was—by Wesleyans, 18; by Independents, 34; and by Baptists, 20. In 1851 the provision was—by Wesleyans, 123; by Independents, 59; and by Baptists, 42.

A word or two respecting the body of whom so much apprehension has, of late years, been entertained—we mean the Roman Catholics.

For every 1000 of the population, the Roman Catholics provided 8 sittings in 1824, and 10 sittings in 1853. The Protestants provided for every 1,000 persons, 499 sittings in 1821, and 557 sittings in 1851. The proportion of sittings belonging to Roman Catholics to those belonging to Protestants was 1·8 to 100 at the former period, and 1·9 to 100 at the latter.

The general result of the inquiry as to accommodation is, there is wanted an additional supply of 1,644,734 sittings, if the population is to have an extent of accommodation which shall be undoubtedly sufficient. These sittings, too, must be provided where they are wanted; i. e., in the large town districts of the country,—more especially in London.



To furnish this accommodation would probably require the erection of about 2,000 churches and chapels; which, in towns, would be of larger than the average size. This is assuming that all churches and sects may contribute their proportion to the work, and that the contributions of each may be regarded as by just so much diminishing the efforts necessary to be made by other churches. If, as is probable, this supposition be considered inadmissible, there will be required a further addition to these 2,000 structures; the extent of which depends upon the views which may be entertained respecting what particular sects should be entirely disregarded. Of the total existing number of 10,212,563 sittings, the Church of England contributes 5,317,915, and the other churches, together, 4,894,648.

Mr. Mann then ventures upon the inquiry whether there is any reasonable probability of the deficiency being made good:—

If we inquire what steps are being taken by the Christian church to satisfy this want, there is ample cause for hope in the history of the twenty years just terminated. In that interval the growth of population, which before had far outstripped the expansion of religious institutions, has been less, considerably, than the increase of accommodation—people having multiplied by 29 per cent., while sittings have increased by 46 per cent.; so that the number of sittings to 100 persons, which was only *fifty* in 1831, had risen to *fifty-seven* in 1851. And although this increase has not been confined to one particular church, it will scarcely less perhaps be matter for rejoicing; since, no doubt, the augmentation has occurred in bodies whose exertions cannot fail to have a beneficial influence, whatever the diversities of ecclesiastical polity by which, it may be thought, the value of these benefits in some degree is lessened. Doubtless, this encouraging display of modern zeal and liberality is only part of a continuous effort which, the Christian Church being now completely awakened to her duty, will not be relaxed till every portion of the land and every class of its inhabitants be furnished with at least the means and opportunities of worship. The field for future operations is distinctly marked; the towns, both from their present actual destitution and from their incessant and prodigious growth, demand almost a concentration of endeavours—the combined exertions of the general Church.

It is also suggested whether more frequent services might not be held in the 25,000 edifices devoted to religious worship, and remarked that religious services in secular buildings have become more frequent of late years, and have been attended with success.

## II. ATTENDANCE.

We have seen that, in the gross, there are 34,467 places of worship in England and Wales, with 10,212,563 sittings. But, as many of these places of worship were closed upon each portion of the day, and the sittings in them consequently unavailable, it is with the provision in the open buildings that we must compare the number of attendants. In those open for the morning service there were (including an estimate for defective returns) 8,498,520 sittings; in those open in the afternoon, 6,267,928 sittings; in those open in the evening, 5,723,000 sittings. The total number of attendants (also including estimates for omissions) was, in the morning, 4,647,482; in the afternoon, 3,184,135; in the evening, 3,064,449. From this it seems that, taking the three services together, less than half of the accommodation actually available is used. Taking any one service in the day, there were actually attending public worship less than half the number who, as far as physical impediments prevented, might have been attending. In the morning there were absent, without physical hindrance, 5,750,531; in the afternoon, 7,213,878; in the evening, 7,333,564. If we suppose that half of those present in the afternoon had not been present in the morning, and that a third of those attending in the evening were absent at the preceding services, we should obtain a total of 7,261,032 separate persons who attended service either once or oftener upon the Census Sunday. But as the number who would be able to attend at some time of the day is more than 58 per cent. (which is the estimated number able to be present at one and the same time), probably reaching 70 per cent.—it is with this latter number (12,549,326) that this 7,261,032 must be compared, and the result of such comparison would lead to the conclusion that, upon the Census Sunday, 5,288,294 persons able to attend religious worship, once at least, neglected altogether to do so.\*

The question then occurs, *Is there sufficient accommodation for the non-attendants?* A detailed tabular statement is given, from which the general conclusion is deduced, that unless absentees should all select the same service, there is ample room for all the 70 per cent. who, according to the estimate, are able to attend at least once upon the Sunday. So that it is tolerably certain that the 5,288,294 who every Sunday neglect religious ordinances, do so of their own free choice, and are not compelled to be absent on account of a deficiency of sittings. Nor will this conclusion be invalidated by a reference to the portion of accommodation which is free. We have seen that, out of a total of 10,212,563 sittings, 4,804,595 are thus described; and the very fact that the others are, in greatest measure, paid for (and therefore likely to be used), appears to indicate that it is principally these "free" sittings that are thus unoccupied.

Distributing the 7,261,032 persons who attended some religious services on the Census Sunday amongst the religious bodies, we find that out of every

1000 the proportion would be as follows:—Wesleyans 125, Independents 109, Particular Baptists 65, Church of England 52, Roman Catholic 142, Primitive Methodist 37. The proportion per cent. of attendants to sittings of each denomination is as follows:—Wesleyan Reformers 45, Particular Baptists 42, Welsh Methodists 41, Primitive ditto 41, General Baptists (New Connexion) 41, Moravians 32, Independents 38, Lady Huntingdon's Connexion 38, Mormons 38, Bible Christians 37, General Baptists 36, Wesleyans 35, New Connexion 34, Irvingites 34, New Presbyterian Church 34, Church of England 33, Wesleyan Association 32, Brethren 32, English Presbyterians 30, Church of Scotland 28, New Church 28, Unitarians 24, Jews 24, Friends 18.

From these facts the conclusion is obvious that a sadly formidable part of the English people are habitual neglectors of public worship.

Nor is it difficult to indicate to what particular class of the community this portion in the main belongs. The middle classes have augmented rather than diminished that devotional sentiment and strictness of attention to religious services by which, for several centuries, they have so eminently been distinguished. With the upper classes, too, the subject of religion has obtained of late a marked degree of notice, and a regular church-attendance is now ranked amidst the recognised proprieties of life. It is to satisfy the wants of these two classes that the number of religious structures has of late years so increased. But while the labouring myriads of our country have been multiplying with our multiplied material prosperity, it cannot, it is feared, be stated that a corresponding increase has occurred in the attendance of this class in our religious edifices. More especially in cities and large towns it is observable how absolutely insignificant a portion of the congregations is composed of artisans. They fill, perhaps, in youth, our National, British, and Sunday-schools, and there receive the elements of a religious education; but, no sooner do they mingle in the active world of labour than, subjected to the constant action of opposing influences, they soon become as utter strangers to religious ordinances as the people of a heathen country. From whatever cause, in them or in the manner of their treatment by religious bodies, it is sadly certain that this vast, intelligent, and growingly important section of our countrymen is thoroughly estranged from our religious institutions in their present aspect.

Mr. Mann then, with great force and judgment, adverts to some of the prominent causes of this sad neglect of religious institutions under the following heads—Social distinctions—indifference of the churches to the social condition of the poor—misconception of the motives of ministers—poverty and crowded dwellings—and the inadequate supply of Christian agency. At present we are unable to refer to these important considerations in detail. He suggests that there is absolute necessity for aggressive measures, and that, as experience has proved, the masses are not inaccessible. Of the different remedial measures proposed, he mentions the subdivision of parishes, the extension of lay agency in the Church of England and amongst Dissenters, Sunday-school agency and the extension of the episcopate.

## CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In bringing his report to a close, Mr. Mann makes the following observations:—It has been my study strictly to fulfil the task of a reporter,—pointing out results, but not constructing arguments; describing fairly the opinions of others, but not presuming to express my own. It is, however, in the facts and figures which succeed that any value which belongs to this inquiry will be found; and these—much labour having been bestowed on them—are, I think, sufficiently complete to justify whatever inferences may, by those accustomed to statistical investigations, fairly be deduced. Inquiry upon such a subject will not be considered as beneath the notice or beyond the province of a Government, if only it be recollected that, apart from those exalted and immeasurable interests with which religion is connected in the destinies of all—on which it is the office rather of the Christian preacher to dilate—no inconsiderable portion of the secular prosperity and peace of individuals and states depends on the extent to which a pure religion is professed and practically followed. If we could imagine the effects upon a people's temporal condition of two different modes of treatment—education separate from religion, and religion separate from education—doubtless we should gain a most impressive lesson of the inappreciable value of religion even to a nation's physical advancement. For, whatever the dissuasive influence, from crime and grosser vice, of those refined ideas which in general accompany augmented knowledge, yet undoubtedly it may occur that, under the opposing influence of social misery, increased intelligence may only furnish to the vicious and the criminal increased facilities for evil. But the wider and more penetrating influence exerted by religious principle—controlling science rather than refining taste—is seldom felt without conferring, in addition to its higher blessings, those fixed views and habits which can scarcely fail to render individuals prosperous and states secure. Applying to the regulation of their daily conduct towards themselves and towards society the same high sanctions which control them in their loftier relations, Christian men become, almost inevitably, temperate, industrious, and provident, as part of their religious duty; and Christian citizens acquire respect for human laws from having learnt to reverence those which are divine. The history of men and states shows nothing more conspicuously than this—that in proportion as a pure and practical religion is acknowledged and pursued, are individuals materially prosperous, and nations orderly and free. It is thus that religion "has the promise of the life that now is, as well as of that which is to come."

## SUMMARY RESULTS.

It may be convenient to sum up in a few words as possible some of the most important results obtained by this inquiry:—

There are, in England and Wales, 85 different religious communities—27 native and indigenous, and 9 foreign.

There are provided by the whole of these sects combined—34,467 places of worship, and 9,467,738 sittings. But, making allowance for unequal distribution, there is accommodation only for the spiritual wants of 8,753,279 persons. It is estimated that provision is required for 58 per cent. of the population, but there is actually accommodation for only 46 per cent.

There is a deficient provision for 1,644,734 persons, who might attend public worship, if they would. This deficiency prevails almost exclusively in towns, especially in large towns. To furnish accommodation for these absentees, additional sittings must be provided, equal to about 3000 churches and chapels. While in rural districts there is provision for 66.5 per cent. of the population, in urban parishes the provision is only for 46.0 per cent. of the population. Nevertheless, the rate of church accommodation has increased faster than the population. Thus, from 1831 to 1841, the increase was respectively 22.5 and 14.5; from 1841 to 1851, 19.4 to 12.6; so that the number of sittings to 100 persons, which was only *fifty* in 1831, had risen to *fifty-seven* in 1851. The last half-century has added no less than 19,387 places of worship and 5,041,440 sittings to the accommodation existing in 1801. Of this large number the Established Church has provided 2529 churches, at an estimated cost of £9,087,000 only. None of these places of worship, except those connected with the Church of England, have been aided by state assistance, and that denomination only to the extent of £1,663,429.

Of the total number of sittings provided by all denominations, 4,804,895 are put under the designation "free," that is, not specially appropriated.

The accommodation provided by the leading denominations for the spiritual wants of the people is as follows:

	Churches.	Sittings.
Church of England .....	14,077	4,922,412
Independents .....	2,060	1,002,507
Baptists (all sections) .....	2,485	405,663
Wesleyans (all sections) .....	8,852	2,052,744
Catholics .....	570	164,664
Isolated Churches .....	589	90,048

Total of all sects..... 84,467 9,467,738

The proportion of the Church of England to all other sects combined is consequently as follows:—14,077 churches and 4,922,412 sittings to 14,506 churches and 4,545,326 sittings.

For every 100 sittings provided by the 4,545,326 Establishment, Dissenters provide 93. Yet the accommodation furnished by Dissenters is more used than that provided by the Church. Of every 1,000 sittings, the available sittings are:—Church of England, 649; other Protestant Churches, 690. In this view the total accommodation provided by the latter exceeds by a little the total available accommodation provided by the Church of England. In Wales there is ample provision for religious worship, the far larger portion of which is furnished by Dissenters. [We shall furnish some details on this subject in a future number.]

Protestant Dissenting Churches provide accommodation for 4,659,422 persons, or for 26 per cent. of the population, and 45.6 per cent. of the aggregate provision of the country; whereas in 1801 the number of sittings provided for every 1,000 persons was—by Wesleyans, 18; by Independents, 34; and by Baptists, 20. In 1851 the provision was—by Wesleyans, 123; by Independents, 59; and by Baptists, 42.

The sittings provided by all denominations were used to the following extent on the Census Sunday morning, 4,428,338; afternoon, 3,030,280; evening, 2,960,772. It may be roughly stated that only one-half of the accommodation provided for religious worship in this country is made use of. Further, it appears that as many as 5,288,294 persons, able to attend, are absent every Sunday from religious services, for all of whom there is accommodation for at least one service. With these facts before us, we may safely come to the conclusion of the report:—"That neglect like this, in spite of opportunities for worship indicates the insufficiency of any mere addition to the number of religious buildings; that the greatest difficulty is to fill the churches when provided; and that this can only be accomplished by a great addition to the number of efficient, earnest, religious teachers, clerical and lay, by whose persuasions the reluctant population might be won."

\* \* The above is only a summary of the general deductions from these voluminous returns. Many striking and interesting results are consequently left unnoticed. In future numbers we shall endeavour to extract and comment upon the most important facts thus made public, in order that we may present our readers with a full and comprehensive analyses of the most important document on the state of religion in this country that has ever been published.

We have, meanwhile, much pleasure in stating that a copious abridgment of the Report (prepared by Mr. Mann himself, and containing 160 pages) is published by Messrs. Routledge of Farringdon Street, for the price of one shilling. We have no doubt it will have a very extensive sale.

\* It must not, however, be supposed that this 5,288,294 represents the number of habitual neglectors of religious services. This number is absent every Sunday; but it is not always composed of the same persons. Some may attend occasionally only; and if the number of such occasional attendants be considerable, there will always be a considerable number of absentees on any given Sunday.



SUMMARY TABLE. ACCOMMODATION AND ATTENDANCE IN ENGLAND AND WALES. POPULATION, 17,927,609.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Places of Worship.		Number of Sittings.*					Number of Places open for <i>Worship</i> , at each Period of the day, on Sunday, March 30, 1851, and Number of Sittings thus available.					Dates at which the Buildings were erected or appropriated to Religious Purposes.											
			at Public Worship on Sunday, March 30, 1851.					Places of Worship.																
			Separate Buildings.	Not sep. Buildings.	Total.	Free.	Appropriated.	Not dis-tinguished.	Total.	Morn-ing.	After-noon.	Evening.	Morn-ing.	After-noon.	Even-ing.	Morning.	After-noon.	Evening.	Before 1801.	1801 to 1811.	1811 to 1821.	1821 to 1831.	1831 to 1841.	1841 to 1851.
<b>PROTESTANT CHURCHES.</b> <i>BRITISH:</i> Church of England and Ireland .....	30,959	8,508	39,467	3,947,371	4,448,093	1,077,274	9,467,738	4,428,388	3,030,280	2,900,772	23,669	21,371	18,055	8,028,595	5,846,120	5,488,617	13,094	1,224	2,002	3,141	4,866	5,594	4,546	34,467
<i>Scottish Presbyterians—</i> Church of Scotland..... United Presbyterian Church .....	18,854	223	14,077	1,903,773	2,123,395	996,244	4,922,412	2,371,732	1,764,641	803,141	11,794	9,983	2,439	4,546,521	3,498,289	1,701,575	9,667	55	97	276	667	1,197	2,118	14,077
Presbyterian Church in England .....	17	1	18	2,422	9,492	1,000	12,914	6,949	960	3,849	17	4	12	12,914	2,180	9,196	8	1	8	2	3	8	1	18
Reformed Irish Presbyterians.....	64	2	66	5,275	19,856	5,270	30,401	17,188	4,931	8,551	57	19	40	29,914	7,908	18,823	26	2	10	9	9	5	66	
Independents, or Congregationalists.....	73	3	76	5,669	32,899	1,890	40,458	22,607	3,345	10,684	74	20	44	40,258	7,250	27,540	27	1	4	6	10	24	76	
<i>Baptists—</i> General..... Particular..... Seventh Day .....	1	...	1	120	...	...	120	...	...	...	1	1	...	120	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Scottish .....	2,960	284	3,244	402,905	578,823	20,779	1,002,507	515,071	228,060	448,847	2,261	1,406	2,539	871,176	426,964	844,705	849	210	314	484	564	593	3,244	
New Connexion General .....	85	8	93	10,598	6,889	1,050	18,532	5,228	7,865	8,283	39	64	70	9,456	12,569	15,027	30	7	8	15	8	16	9	98
Baptists (not otherwise defined) .....	1,776	171	1,947	260,596	281,459	8,720	550,775	286,944	172,145	267,205	1,554	1,090	1,532	430,479	294,449	468,538	419	149	205	295	365	380	134	1,947
Society of Friends .....	2	...	2	390	...	...	390	27	40	16	2	1	1	390	300	300	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Unitarians .....	11	4	15	2,021	16	...	2,087	649	986	312	13	14	140	1,611	1,787	1,000	3	2	...	...	7	...	15	15
Moravians, or United Brethren .....	170	12	182	24,125	26,268	766	51,159	23,688	15,545	24,381	107	94	140	33,875	22,679	42,385	64	9	18	22	19	38	12	182
<i> Wesleyan Methodists—</i> Original Connexion .....	441	109	550	49,900	30,415	2,355	82,770	36,525	22,826	37,417	340	287	380	63,834	42,072	65,266	75	20	51	69	111	123	101	550
New Connexion .....	843	28	371	80,683	920	7,948	89,551	14,016	6,458	1,459	362	213	21	88,799	60,889	5,781	265	17	14	25	20	17	13	371
Wesleyan Methodist Association .....	217	12	229	23,153	37,787	2,830	63,770	27,612	8,610	12,406	183	85	114	56,755	20,392	36,872	147	8	14	12	15	18	15	229
Independent Methodists.....	29	3	32	7,768	455	500	8,723	4,681	2,312	3,202	28	16	22	8,543	4,563	6,751	18	3	2	4	2	3	...	32
<i>Calvinistic Methodists—</i> Welsh Calvinistic Methodists .....	5,625	954	6,579	626,434	729,928	5,081	1,361,443	482,753	376,202	654,349	3,124	3,881	5,288	923,615	758,315	1,211,884	644	523	927	1,075	1,411	1,247	752	6,579
Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion.	269	28	297	36,630	55,086	...	91,716	36,428	22,391	38,222	188	184	252	74,257	42,820	84,775	34	19	30	59	92	47	16	297
Sandemanians, or Glasites.....	2,039	832	2,871	201,985	165,057	2,174	869,216	98,001	172,684	229,546	1,088	2,010	2,358	173,937	269,998	336,074	198	30	65	832	779	940	557	2,871
New Church .....	887	95	982	30,164	29,502	675	60,341	14,655	24,002	34,038	203	309	381	29,403	25,403	51,756	23	4	15	73	164	148	55	982
Brethren .....	340	79	419	44,585	43,894	310	90,789	31,922	20,888	40,170	202	221	345	63,432	38,442	84,442	26	12	19	29	178	109	46	419
Isolated Congregations.....	15	5	20	1,693	451	...	2,144	571	1,245	1,148	8	16	17	901	1,997	2,052	...	1	1	4	2	9	3	20
<i>FOREIGN:</i> Lutherans.....	177	162	339	42,105	14,576	445	57,126	30,018	15,841	44,286	177	175	289	43,346	24,353	53,066	46	8	13	18	26	114	114	339
French Protestants .....	792	36	828	76,223	120,780	1,289	198,242	79,728	59,140	126,244	498	897	690	130,803	77,350	177,530	174	77	109	177	162	103	26	828
Reformed Church of the Netherlands ..	98	11	109	13,694	21,461	55	35,210	19,966	4,099	17,929	78	38	86	31,449	8,330	31,470	31	10	12	18	20	14	4	109
German Protestant Reformers .....	5	1	6	610	28	...	638	439	256	61	6	4	1	638	438	170	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	6
<i>Other Christian Churches:</i> Roman Catholics .....	42	11	53	2,608	5,353	...	7,961	2,848	1,043	1,673	50	31	37	7,782	5,404	5,771	16	3	1	6	7	16	4	53
Greek Church .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
German Catholics .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italian Reformers .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Catholic and Apostolic Church .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Letter-day Saints, or Mormons .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jews .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* The Returns afford no information as to the number of sittings in 2,516 of the above-named places of worship. The distribution of these defective Returns among the various Denominations is as follows:—Church of England, 1,096; Church of Scotland, 1; United Presbyterian Church, 2; Wesleyan Church in England, 2; Independents, 185; General Baptists, 9; Particular Baptists, 3; General Baptists, New Connexion, 5; Baptists (not otherwise defined), 63; Society of Friends, 8; Unitarians, 16; Moravians, 2; Wesleyan Methodist Association, 396; Methodist New Connexion, 16; Primitive Methodists, 399; Bible Christians, 42; Wesleyan Methodist Association, 24; Independent Methodists, 2; Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, 53; Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, 5; Sandemanians, 2; New Church, 1; Brethren, 19; Isolated Congregations, 72; Lutherans, 1; Roman Catholics, 45; Catholic and Apostolic Church, 2; Letter-day Saints, 23; Jews, 3.

† The number of attendants is not stated in the case of 1,392 of the above 34,460 places of worship. In a separate table in continuation of the above is given the number of attendants in the case of 1,392 of the above 34,460 places of worship. In a separate table in continuation of the above is given the number of attendants in the case of 1,392 of the above 34,460 places of worship.

‡ The number of sittings in 2,516 of the above-named places of worship. The distribution of these defective Returns among the various Denominations is as follows:—Church of England, 1,096; Church of Scotland, 1; United Presbyterian Church, 2; Wesleyan Church in England, 2; Independents, 185; General Baptists, 9; Particular Baptists, 3; General Baptists, New Connexion, 5; Baptists (not otherwise defined), 63; Society of Friends, 8; Unitarians, 16; Moravians, 2; Wesleyan Methodist Association, 396; Methodist New Connexion, 16; Primitive Methodists, 399; Bible Christians, 42; Wesleyan Methodist Association, 24; Independent Methodists, 2; Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, 53; Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, 5; Sandemanians, 2; New Church, 1; Brethren, 19; Isolated Congregations, 72; Lutherans, 1; Roman Catholics, 45; Catholic and Apostolic Church, 2; Letter-day Saints, 23; Jews, 3.

§ Of the 23,674 places of worship open in the morning, 1,487 did not return the number of their sittings, and a similar omission was made with respect to 1,424 out of the 21,573 open in the afternoon, and 598 out of the 18,653 open in the evening.

|| These numbers for the Independent Methodists are inaccurate. By a mistake, discovered too late for rectification, some of their congregations have been included with those of other bodies.